

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1910

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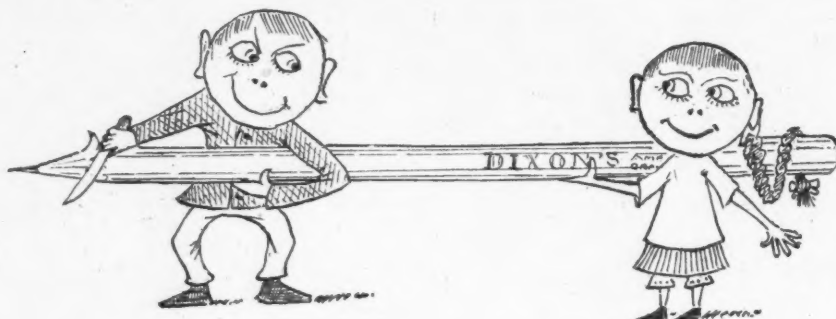
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

CHICAGO

LOOK TO THE EAST



In our early days we were taught that the East was the seat of wisdom and knowledge, that the Wise Men came from the East and that we should look in that direction for our inspiration and strength.

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Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
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THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

A Monthly Journal of Education

OSSIAN LANG, Editor.

Vol. LXXVIII.

December 1910

No. 4

"All for Others"

"All for others, nothing for himself," is inscribed on the monument erected in honor of Pestalozzi. This characterizes the spirit of the teacher. Fundamentally, teaching is self-sacrifice: giving one's self that others may live, and be the happier for it. The gentle Francis of Assisi left behind him fine clothes and pleasures and the palaces of wealth, to wed poverty, and be thereby better enabled to spend his whole strength for the uplift of the needy in spirit. And this, too, is the story of his Master, of Him whose birthday is remembered this month with rejoicing, in all the world. Believers and non-believers can quicken their souls with the thought of "God appearing in the flesh." Reflect upon this: "The Creator of the universe came among us as a helpless child." What finer symbol is there of the self-surrender of the teacher? Ponder it. Here is the source of educational philosophy. From this spring the fresh waters that restore the soul and make it more efficient for service. Here let us gather, at this Yuletide. A happy Christmas to us all! And to you, dear friends, in particular!

The Profession and Provincialism

We talk much of the teaching profession. It is good to keep the idea to the fore. Let us not deceive ourselves, however, regarding the fact that the proportion of professional teachers is as yet very small. Of those who heed Francis Bacon and count themselves "debtors to the profession" there is but a handful. Publishers and editors of really authoritative professional books and periodicals for teachers know this well. Nevertheless, small as is the number, they will, in time, leaven the whole lump. A comparison of the pedagogical literature of today with that of twenty years ago must convince the most pessimistically inclined that teaching has made progress as a profession. True enough, twenty years ago a larger number of teachers were buying books and subscribing for papers purporting to aid readers to achieve success in the school work. But look at the material that passed as food for teachers!

One who is looking for discouragement has no difficulty in finding it. For instance, the

teachers' paper having concededly the largest circulation is uneven in merit, betraying absolute lack of expert pedagogical judgment. But why be discouraged? The fact is that superintendents insist that their teachers must subscribe for at least two educational periodicals. No aid is given to the inexperienced teacher in making a selection. For flimsy reasons, garbed in garments of potency, the greatest bargain attracts the larger number. "Two periodicals for \$1.60," with premiums thrown in purporting to be worth another \$2.00, the choice of the innocents is easily made. Lack of professional judgment on the part of teachers, and lack of backbone on the part of their superior officers are responsible for this condition of things.

In some localities, Newark, N. J., for instance, and certain sections of New York City; a comfortable provincialism has made most teachers believe that wisdom was born with them and has taken up its abode among them permanently. They live on home-grown hay, and if it has been chewed before, why it will be chewed over again. What more convincing symbol of contentment is there to be found than the mooly cow sitting peacefully chewing her cud? Borroughing in pedagogy will never develop a body of professional teachers. It is as if the barbers who applied leeches, and the blacksmiths who pulled teeth, together with the soothsayers trusted as makers of efficient medicaments, united with enough approved physicians to present a respectable front—by putting the latter well forward—and then decided that "we, the practising healers, in, by and for this great city by the sea, do hereby agree to preserve our minds from the influx of any ideas from without; we being quite sufficient to ourselves and this enlightened province, to whom be glory forever!"

The self-sufficient teachers need not worry as much as the misled seekers after truth. The law of inbreeding will take care of the extermination of the former; the latter must be looked after. They are worth winning for the right. Let us help them to distinguish good pedagogy from the spurious kind. Let us help them know the law. Let us fix their eyes upon the great purposes of education. A professional teacher knows what he wants to do. He can judge what he can accomplish, and how, and he is constantly laboring for greater efficiency in his chosen work.

Faddists, Pedagogists and Teachers

Surface judges have declared pedagogy to be as dead as a door-nail. There is no doubt that the kind of pedagogy they knew, the only kind they ever knew, is no longer queen of the highway. Their pedagogy, or rather what they regarded as pedagogy, was a sort of pedagogical lay figure for faddists to display their gewgaws upon. The meretricious garb of this pedagogical womanikin made many impressionable teachers forget their own childhood experiences, and leave commonsense behind, and become devotees of fads. This kind of pedagogy is surely dead. It has always been dead. One certainly would not put a lay figure in a class with living beings.

Primitive people incline toward fetish worship. It is the same in teaching as in the world at large. The encouraging thing about it is that this sort of worship springs from a desire to enter into friendly relations with fundamentals. There may be, with some, the fear of evil spirits—faddist superintendents and supervisors, local busy-bodies afflicted with reformers' itch, and other ilk—and they equip themselves with the rabbit's foot and other paraphernalia for protecting them from harm. But with the great majority fetish worship marks the beginning of a sincere endeavor to draw near to the fountains of truth. There is more hope that a fetish-worshiper will come to the light than the routinist who has worn himself into a deep rut.

If it were not for the faddists we should never know the possibilities within the domain of schools and teaching. Routinists know only the limitations, and these they would confine to ever-narrowing circles, if they could. The faddist is like the child who strays away from home when left unwatched. The routinist is like the horse of a treadmill, faithfully going the rounds, proud of the product, and never dreaming that a steam contrivance would turn out ever so much more work in a day.

Anybody can find limitations. Flesh-and-blood loves a comfortable chair by the warm fireside. Searching for North Poles is not to its liking. It can easily persuade itself that even honor and money can be found along more pleasant routes. All of which does not argue that the child who strays away from home should be allowed to get lost if he wants to.

A fad may be an innocent amusement, and it may be something that upsets the peace of the household. Jig-saw puzzles consume the time of people who might be more usefully occupied, if they were other than they are. Some of us are wasting time somewhere. Heaven preserve us only from having what other people call our fads, making nuisances of us!

Speeding autos, fishhorn-blowing, clog-dancing in a city flat, and teachers nagging and scolding are disturbers of the peace, and nuisances. Fuzzy hats, paper-cutting, playing golf, hobble skirts and other personal accoutre-

ments and doings—call them fads if you will—do not encroach on other people's rights. There is the difference in fads. In school work apparently innocent amusement needs to be judged, of course, by the proportion of the time they consume to the good they accomplish.

Learning how to get good time out of life, and being equipped for that special art, is very legitimately part of the school's duty. Turning what is supposed to give pleasure into a galling grind is a sin in school as well as out of it. Thus folk-dancing may serve to enrich school life, and it may be a wasteful bore. The former is an educational asset of considerable value. The latter is worse than waste, it is a fraud, whether performed as a fad or as a duty.

Some jump from principles to fads, others starting from fads work their way to principles. When manual training appeared on the scene we heard much protesting that there shall be no utilitarian consideration. Hand work for the good of mental and moral development was the slogan. As in the case of "art for art's sake," a narrow interpretation of the idea has caused waste of valuable time and of much precious material. When a new idea is brought forward for the improvement of school life and teaching, the presupposition is that common sense will retain its hold on the rudder. The intention is increase of the efficiency of the service, but not the displacement of the pilot.

Pedagogy—the genuine brand—is the distilled experience of master teachers. The heat of the retort thru which it is constantly passing is supplied by that philosophy which the plain man knows by the less terrifying name of commonsense. The extract may be too strong for immature and unprepared minds. Great care must be taken that the dilution does not destroy the substance of it. The disrepute into which so-called "pedagogy" has fallen shows simply that there prevails a sad misunderstanding of the art theory of education and teaching. With a stronger professional feeling among teachers, with a keener sense of the need of expert training in the ascendancy, pedagogy will surely come to its own among us.

Neither a derisive intonation of the word pedagogy, nor depreciative remarks about it, will do away with the fact that the body of professional doctrine meant to be included under the term of pedagogy ought to be the constant study of teachers. Ignorance has a way of trying to appear as on a plane with wisdom, by lowering that plane to its own level.

Pedagogic pearls cannot be distinguished by many from the tawdry glass imitations of them. That is not the fault of the genuine article. Who is to blame? The jeweler would say that the man who cannot tell the difference has no business to pose as a jeweler. That is putting it mildly. If the teachers knew their business they would not be imposed upon to so large an extent by peddlers of fake pedagogy.

Mr. Dooley Says:

The best tonic I know of for tired teachers is fun, real fun, genuine fun, the kind that Mark Twain used to make. Teachers are more in need of it than most other people. Their business has a tendency to over-seriousness. The teacher who smiles at her work is a rare bird. Her price is surely above rubies. Children thrive best in a genial atmosphere. It would not be a bad plan for every teacher to build up a library of good humor—books and pictures and figures. Mr. Dooley must have place in it. Good-natured philosopher that he is, he throws out many a smile bomb for the blasting of grouch and grumpiness. Here are a few extracts from his latest book, "Mr. Dooley Says":

Women get all their book larnin' before marredge, men afther.

A prophet, Hinnissy, is a man that foresees throuble.

"Don't ye think Rosenfelt has shaken public confidence?" asked Mr. Hennessey.—"Shaken it," said Mr. Dooley; "I think he give it a good kick just as it jumped off th' roof."

No record in thransatlantic thraavel takes into account th' longest, roughest an' most dangerous part iv th' passage, which is thru th' New York custom-house.

"Cue" is th' English f'r "I thank ye kindly" in Irish.

I wondher why ye can always read a doctor's bill an' ye niver can read his purscription.

Who is it that improves men an' makes thim more ladylike, an' thin quits thim, but th' ladies?

There is wan thing an' on'y wan thing to be said in favor iv dhrink, an' that is that it has caused manny a lady to be loved that otherwise might've died single.



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Charles Scribner's Sons

Mr. Dooley

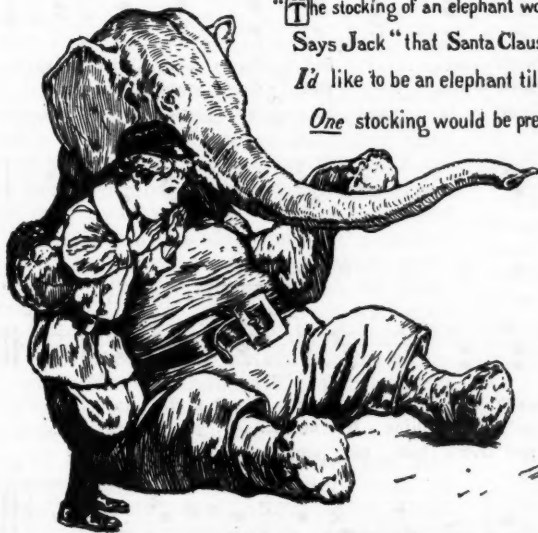
How glad I am to know that Congress has adjourned afther rejoooin' th' tariff to a level where th' poorest are within its reach.

The story of the Great Traffic Routes of the world is a unique and regular feature of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. So is the department of Industrial Nature Study. Altho this number has been enlarged by eight pages, the pressure of holiday material has crowded out the remarkable series of articles by Jacques W. Redway, the world-renowned geographer, and Frank Owen Payne, the resourceful leader in the teaching of the industrial and commercial aspects of nature study. Both series will be resumed in the January number.

"Mixed Up in a Woman's Scrape" is something that will interest every teacher, principal and superintendent. "The Cheerful Confidant" has presented his story in his own unique and always helpful manner. Look for it in the January SCHOOL JOURNAL.

JUST THINK OF IT!

BY EUNICE WARD

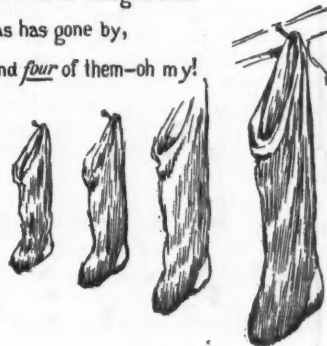


"The stocking of an elephant would be so very wide"

Says Jack "that Santa Claus could put a lot of things inside.

I'd like to be an elephant till Christmas has gone by,

One stocking would be pretty nice, and four of them—oh my!



From the December *St. Nicholas*. Copyright, 1910, The Century Company.

The Little Toy Dog

My little toy-dog is covered with dust,
Like the dog in the dear Poet's song.
My little steel-cars are covered with rust—
They've lain in the garret so long!
The marbles are there, and the soldiers of tin,
Lie hid in the old oaken-chest,
And there is the drum, and the trumpets whose din
I loved in the ages at rest.

Each rare little toy, as it comes to my hand—
My hand that is withered with years,
Brings back to my spirit that beautiful land
Now veiled in the mist of my tears,
The beautiful Land of the Long, Long Ago,
The scenes of the playtime of yore,
When deep in my soul with its radiant glow
Shone the sunlight of days now no more.

The little toy-dog! Stop, stranger, and hark!
What cherished remembrance it brings!
My Daddy—dear Daddy—ah, how he could bark!
What laughter that memory brings!
It echoes, re-echoes, it sounds in my heart,
That bark, and those yelpings of glee,
When Daddy came home from his toil on the mart,
And played with my doggie and me!

Ah, little toy-dog! Ah, little steel-car!
I've treasures of mind and of soul,
But 'mid all my prizes, too many by far
To reckon the sum of their whole,
Not one of them all would I take for the joy
That now through my memory comes
Of days that are past, when each little toy,
And I, and my Daddy, were chums!
—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, in *Harper's Weekly*.

Old English Christmas Song

THE WAITS.

THREE VOICES.

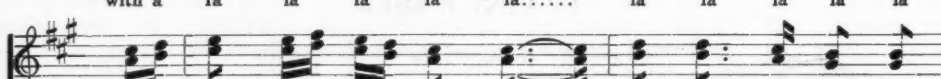
With a fa la fa la la la, with a fa la la la la la,
Not too fast.



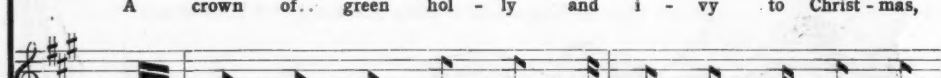
1. Let us sing, sing, all in a ring, Let us sing, sing, all in a ring,
dance, dance, all hold-ing hands, Let us dance, dance, all hold-ing hands,
all bring green of-fer-ing, Let us all bring green of-fer-ing,




with a fa la la la la la..... la la la la la



In hon - or of Christ - mas,..... Old Fa - ther Christ - mas,
In hon - or of Christ - mas,..... Old Fa - ther Christ - mas,
A crown of.. green hol - ly and i - vy to Christ - mas,

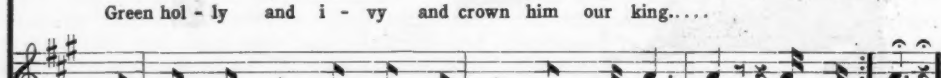


la la la la la la la la la la.....



1st & 2d Verses. Last Verse.

In hon - or of Christmas we'll all blithe - ly sing.... 2. Let us.....
In hon - or of Christmas we'll all blithe - ly dance.... 3. Let us.....
Green hol - ly and i - vy and crown him our king....



Personal Reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln

By MATTIE GRIFFITH SATTERIE

It was the spring of 1865, late in March of that last year of the Civil War. Washington had never had a more brilliant winter. War, with all its horror, all its desolation, did not seem to darken the gay and festive scenes. Opera, theater, balls, receptions, etc., were the order of the days and nights. The passing and repassing of regiments only served to add military glitter and brightness to the capital.

My dear Mother, a beautiful young widow, had been living in Washington for a year. And altho her younger sister and a cousin, a young married woman, had taken part in the social gayeties of that sparkling winter, my Mother had hardly left the house. Her three little children had been ill all the winter, as only little children can be. One childish illness following another had kept the poor little creatures miserable and ailing for weeks and weeks at a time. My tender, devoted mother had no thought away from her babies, no inclinations to leave the nursery.

At last spring came, unusually early that year. We children had actually been well for two weeks, and my Aunt and Cousin, who had been sympathetically indignant at my dear Mother's isolation, took matters into their own hands.

A masculine cousin, who had just become engaged to be married, was anxious to take his fiancée to President Lincoln's last reception. Alas, last in every sense of the word! The united influence of family and friends persuaded my Mother to leave her little ones for one evening, in the watchful care of my Aunt, and accompany the young man and his sweetheart to the White House.

At that time, the President's receptions, the large ones, were badly managed. When my Mother and her party reached the White House they found a large crowd. The police supervision was very small; they were obliged to fight their way to the entrance. After they had arrived at the front door, the crowd was so great, and they were packed so closely together, that it was impossible to move. Among the throng were many foreigners, a few of whom were Englishmen. The sneering remarks of these gentlemen made upon our manners and customs, and the ridicule generally expressed as to our Glorious Republic, filled my Mother's patriotic soul with fiery indignation, particularly as she was at the same time mortified at the wretched condition of affairs.

When at last they crushed themselves into the entrance hall, they found there was no cloakroom. The attendant informed my Mother's party that the crowd was so great that it was impossible to furnish cloakroom space. Consequently there was nothing to be done but have my Cousin, a small and very slender man,

burden himself with the cloaks of both the ladies of his party. Thus encumbered, the poor escort reached the East Room with his charges.

My Mother has described this memorable evening, to her family, so often. She said that by this time her indignation and mortification had reached such a point she actually could not articulate. She always said, "If I had retained the power of speech, I should certainly have urged returning without making my bow to the Executive."

However, at this juncture, the crowd in the hall was so great that my Mother and her party were precipitated without warning into the historic East Room. Directly inside the door stood President Lincoln. His tall, awkward figure rose in a peculiar majesty all its own, above the tallest men present. My Mother found herself standing closely beside him. Without any ceremony or form, President Lincoln extended his large hand, which entirely enveloped my Mother's little fingers. She looked up into his wonderful face, and all the indignation left her. My Mother enthusiastically described Lincoln's countenance in these words: "His was the face of the mystic, the martyr. No picture or statue could ever do him justice. It was the soul, this great soul, that looked thru those rugged features and dominated all who were brought in contact with him."

Unwillingly my Mother moved on, altho she still gazed up into the great man's face. Her Cousin, who was next in line and knew President Lincoln well, placed his hand on my Mother's arm and said, "This lady is my cousin, Mr. President, and she is from your State." The President looked down into my Mother's eyes and a smile broke over his face which changed its whole expression. All the mystic sadness left it and was replaced by the brightest, most boyish look, innocent and roguish to a degree, as he bowed low and said with rare gallantry, "I might have known it, as only in Kentucky does one see such eyes."

Alas! barely three weeks later, the great Emancipator and martyr passed on to his Reward. As if it were only yesterday, I can hear my dear Mother's sweet voice say, the morning after the sad news came to her, "I feel sanctified, inasmuch as I stood in his presence."

The Bells of Christmastide

By SUSIE M. BEST

Ring out, oh, bells of Christmastide,
Ring out unseemly greed and pride;
Ring out the sorrow and defeat,
Ring out the ancient feud unsweet.
Ring out dissension's bitter ban,
Ring in the brotherhood of man,
Ring out the woes that wars increase,
Ring in the Universal Peace.

Memory Gems for December

(Saturdays and Sundays omitted)

DECEMBER 1

He who tells the birds to sing,
He who sends the April flowers,
He who ripens all the fruit,
That great Master, He is ours.

—E. A. RAND.

DECEMBER 2

God in heaven each name can tell;
Knows thee too and loves thee well.

DECEMBER 5

The violet whispers, "Give,
Nor grudge nor count the cost."
The woodbine, "Keep on blossoming
In spite of chill and frost."

DECEMBER 6

For the love which from our birth
Over and around us lies,—
God our King, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise.
—FOLLETT S. PIERPONT.—

DECEMBER 7

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.
—SHAKESPEARE.

DECEMBER 8

He's a merry little fellow,
Neither red, nor blue, nor yellow,
He's the cheery bird of winter,
"Chickadee!"
—GEORGE HERBERT.

DECEMBER 9

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere!
—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

DECEMBER 12

Sing, for the world has need of you.

DECEMBER 13

The dews of a thousand summers
Wait in the heart of the snow!
—BAYARD TAYLOR.

DECEMBER 14

If you get simple beauty, and naught else,
You get about the best thing God invents.
—ROBERT BROWNING.

DECEMBER 15

The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the land—
The chisel, the sword and the palette,
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

DECEMBER 16

Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

DECEMBER 19

When sleighbells chime from far and near,—
Winter's the best time of all the year.

DECEMBER 20

The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
—LONGFELLOW.

DECEMBER 21

A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart thru half the year!
—SCOTT.

DECEMBER 22

Do you know the joy we bring you
In the Merry Christmas bells?

DECEMBER 23

We hear the Christmas angels,
The great glad tidings tell.
O, come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Immanuel!
—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

DECEMBER 25

O morning stars together,
Proclaim the holy birth!
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.

DECEMBER 26

All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace;
Good will henceforth from Heaven to men,
Begin and never cease.

DECEMBER 27

My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure.
—TENNYSON.

DECEMBER 28

What others do I may not ask,
Enough for me to know my task.

DECEMBER 29

Beautiful hands are they that do
The work of the noble, good and true,
Busy for them the whole day thru.

DECEMBER 30

All service ranks the same with God.
—ROBERT BROWNING..

Outlines of United States History

By CARRIE M. TAYLOR, Pennsylvania

History and Growth of Slavery

1. The Introduction of Slavery in 1619.
2. The Growth of Slavery in the Colonies.
3. Slavery Prohibited in the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787.
4. Compromises of the Constitutional Convention.
 - (a) On slaves as population.
 - (b) On importation of slaves after 1807.
5. Influences of the Cotton Gin on Cotton and Slavery.
6. Congress Forbids Importation of Slaves after 1807.
7. Conditions Change:
 - North—Realize the evil of slavery. Interested in manufacturing.
 - South—Slave labor made profitable. Trade desired with England.
8. Extension of Slavery beyond the Mississippi.
 - (a) The struggle for slave and free States.
 - (b) The Missouri Compromise.
9. Nullification in South Carolina.
 - (a) Protective tariff of 1828-1832.
 - (b) Webster, Hayne, and Calhoun.
 - (c) South Carolina nullifies the tariff.
 - (d) Jackson enforces the payment of the duties.
 - (e) The Compromise of 1833.
10. Growth of the Anti-slavery Movement.
 - (a) Organization of anti-slavery societies.
 - (b) Publishing of documents.
 - (c) Proslavery mobs.
 - (d) Garrison, Channing, and Adams.
11. Annexation of Texas.
12. The Wilmot Proviso.
13. The Contest for California and New Mexico.
 - (a) California demands admission as a free State.
 - (b) The struggle for the majority of States.
 - (c) The fugitive slaves' troubles.
 - (d) The Compromise of 1850.
 - (1) California becomes a free State.
 - (2) New Mexico and Utah open to slavery.
 - (3) Texas takes \$10,000,000 to accept present bounds.
 - (4) The new fugitive slave law.
 - (5) Slave trade prohibited in the District of Columbia.
14. Opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law—The Underground Railroad.
15. The Influence of Uncle Tom's Cabin.
16. The Kansas-Nebraska Act.
17. The Dred Scott Case.

- (a) Dred Scott seeks his liberty.
- (b) Decision of the Supreme Court.
- (c) Results in the North.
18. The Moral Power of John Brown's Raid at Harper Ferry.
19. Lincoln's Election Precipitates the Approaching Crisis.
20. South Carolina and Six Other States Secede.
21. Formation of the Confederate States.
22. The Civil War.
23. The Thirteenth Amendment.
24. Reconstruction.

The Growth of Our Country

1. The Original Territory Acquired from Great Britain. (1783)
2. Purchase of Louisiana. (1803)
3. Purchase of Florida. (1819)
4. Annexation of Texas. (1845)
5. Oregon Acquired. (1846)
6. California and New Mexico. (1848)
7. The Gadsen Purchase. (1853)
8. Purchase of Alaska. (1867)
9. Annexation of Hawaii. (1898)
10. The Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and Wake Islands. (1898)

The little Emperor of China, now almost five years old, is no longer attired in the silken robes of immemorial custom. He has been lately made to wear a smart little military uniform of European cut, representing in Western symbolism his rank as head of the Imperial Army of China. The Prince Regent is reported as having taken a stand against another Chinese antiquity—the pigtail, which, like the bound feet of the women, is doomed.

Save a Little Christmas

Christmas-time's a-comin' an' you better git in line;
Look a bit more cheery as you give the countersign;
Make your handclasp warmer and your smile a bit more bright—

When you celebrate on Christmas don't you want to do it right?

Jes' go in to make things lively-until everybody's glad;
Jes' go in and scatter sunshine; don't be gloomy-like an' sad.

Make everybody happy—jes' as happy as can be—
But don't hang all your presents on the Christmas tree!

Save a little cheerfulness to scatter thru the year;
Save a few kind words to say, such as dry the tear;
Save a few kind deeds to do when chance comes by an' by—

You can use a little Christmas if you have it nex' July!

—LOUIS E. THAYER.

Ethics thru Literature

By HARRIET E. PEET, State Normal School, Salem, Mass.

Courage

The finest lessons in ethics are those of noble living. To give formal lessons in morals without this fundamental basis, accompanied by a loving sympathetic spirit, undoubtedly tends to develop in the children pedantry and self-righteousness. To help children to be courageous, therefore, a teacher must herself show that quality. She must be able to carry disheartening conditions, discouragement, petty troubles, with a cheerful countenance, as well as face more apparent embarrassments or real dangers unflinchingly. Only by so doing can she lay the foundation upon which she may build the superstructure of definite formal teaching of the meaning of courage.

Courage implies conquest. To be courageous you must, therefore, feel fear, the more intensely the greater the courage that may be displayed. This was somewhat well expressed by a class of seventh-grade children who discussed these questions and then wrote their definitions.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Who shows more courage, a boy who is afraid and holds on to a runaway horse, or one who isn't afraid and does the same thing?

What is meant by courage?



From "An American Boy at Henley," by Frank E. Channon. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publishers.

DEFINITIONS BY CHILDREN

When a person is frightened and still presses forward to do what is right he shows courage.

When anybody is afraid and still does the thing he is afraid to do he shows courage.

Courage is when you are afraid but don't let it out, and do the deed.

What is courage? Courage is when you are afraid and you still face danger.

Courage is being afraid and yet daring.

If a person is afraid to do anything and still does it, I call that courage.

The real meaning of courage can be brought out in many stories, but perhaps in none more effectively than in Kipling's story of "Wee Willie Winkie." Here it may be bound up with the affection that all older children feel for younger ones, especially when the younger ones are both plucky and spirited.

The complete form of the story may be found in the volumes called "The Phantom Rickshaw," published by Henry T. Coates & Co., and "Under the Deodars," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The story, somewhat cut and partly retold to save space, is given here.

Wee Willie Winkie was the son of a colonel in the English army in India. He was so much of a little soldier and so much of a little mischief that the only way his father and mother could manage him was to treat him as if he were a soldier in the army. When he was good for a whole week he wore a good-conduct badge, and when he was naughty, which was very often, he was deprived of his badge and confined to his nursery, called by him his "quarters" or "the barracks."

Wee Willie, child of six, with freckled face and scratched legs, was much beloved by everyone. To be noticed by him was considered a great honor in the regiment.

One of Wee Willie's favorites was Lieutenant Brandes. Winkie's way of getting acquainted with a stranger was to stare at him and then, if he liked him, to give him a nickname. Lieutenant Brandes had red hair. When Wee Willie first saw him he looked gravely at him for ten minutes and then said slowly, "I like you, I like you. I shall call you Coppy, because of your hair. Do you *mind* being called Coppy? It is because of your hair, you know."

In this manner Lieutenant Brandes (Coppy) and Wee Willie Winkie became friends. Coppy let him hold his great sword, as tall as Wee Willie himself; promised him a puppy; and let him watch him shave, or, as Wee Willie called it, "use the sputter-brush." Coppy wore two medals on his breast and was thought by Wee Willie Winkie to be the wisest and best man in all the world next to his own father.

Coppy was engaged to the Major's daughter, Miss Allardyce, but the engagement had to be kept a secret for a few weeks. Wee Willie did not know that Miss

Allardyce was some day to be Mrs. Coppy, so one day when he was riding on his pony, accompanied by his groom, he was shocked to see Coppy, his own dear Coppy, kiss Miss Allardyce. He turned quickly so that his groom shouldn't see and later went to visit Coppy.

He buried his freckled nose in a teacup, and with eyes staring roundly over the rim asked: "I say, Coppy, is it proper to kiss big girls?"

"By Jove! You're beginning early. Whom do you want to kiss?"

"No one. My muvver's always kissing me if I don't stop her. If it isn't proper how was you kissing Major Allardyce's big girl last morning by the canal?"

Poor Coppy was puzzled. He didn't know how to make Wee Willie understand. Finally he asked:

"How many people may you have told about it?"

"Only me myself. You didn't tell when I tried to wide ve buffalo ven my pony was lame; and I fought you wouldn't like."

"Winkie," said Coppy enthusiastically, shaking the small hand, "you're the best of good fellows. Look here, you can't understand all these things. One of these days—hang it, how can I make you see it!—I'm going to marry Miss Allardyce, and then she will be Mrs. Coppy, as you say. If your mind is so scandalized at the idea of kissing big girls, go and tell your father."

"What will happen?" said Wee Willie Winkie.

"I shall get into trouble," said Coppy.

"Ven I won't," said Wee Willie briefly. "But my father says it's unmanly to be always kissing, and I didn't fink you'd do vat, Coppy."

"I'm not always kissing, old chap. It's only now and then, and when you're bigger you'll do it, too. Your father meant it's not good for little boys."

"Ah!" said Wee Willie Winkie. "It's like the sputter-brush?"

"Exactly," said Coppy, gravely.

"Are you fond of vis big girl, Coppy?"

"Awfully!" said Coppy.

"Very well," said Wee Willie Winkie, rising. "If you are fond of ve big girl, I won't tell any one. I must go now."

Wee Willie Winkie was as good as his word, and for three whole weeks, weighed down with the importance of his secret, he kept out of all mischief. Then he broke out, and built a bonfire in the garden which burnt the stables and all the provisions for the horses for a week. He was put under "arrest," that is, he had to stay in. It was at this time that one morning he saw Miss Allardyce riding across the river. This, he knew, was dangerous, that wicked, bad men lived there, and not even a soldier dared go. What should he do? Here was Miss Allardyce, Coppy's property, going into danger, and he, Wee Willie Winkie, was under arrest and could do nothing. Then it was he decided to break his arrest, to incur his father's wrath and face the bad men for the sake of Coppy's property!

Winkie slipped to the stables, rode his pony out on the soft mould of the flower-beds and headed across the river; but Miss Allardyce had the start of him. He could see her ahead. Then he saw her horse stumble and fall. Wee Willie rode up.

"Are you badly, badly hurted?" shouted Willie Winkie as soon as he was within range. "You didn't ought to be here."

"I don't know," said Miss Allardyce. "Good gracious, child, what are you doing here?"

"You said you was going across ve river," panted Wee Willie Winkie, throwing himself off his pony. "And nobody—not even Coppy—must go across ve river, and I came after you ever so hard, but you wouldn't stop, and now you've hurted yourself, and Coppy will be angry wiv me—I've broken my awwest! I've broken my awwest!"

Then Wee Willie broke down and sobbed, and when Miss Allardyce questioned him he told her how he knew she belonged to Coppy and why he had come.

"I can't move, Winkie," said Miss Allardyce, with a groan. "I've hurt my foot. Ride back and tell them to send someone to carry me home."

The little boy gave his pony a cut with his whip which sent him home riderless.

"Oh, Winkie! What are you doing?"

"Hush!" said Wee Willie Winkie. "Vere's a man coming—one of ve Bad Men. I must stay wiv you. My faver says a man must *always* look after a girl. Jack will go home, and ven vey'll come and look for us. Vat's why I let him go."

Not one man, but two or three, had appeared from behind the rocks of the hills, and the heart of Wee Willie Winkie sank within him. They came up to the boulders on which Miss Allardyce's horse had blundered.

Then rose from the rock Wee Willie Winkie, aged six and three-quarters, and said briefly and emphatically "Jao!" (Go back.) The pony had crossed the river.



From "Sidney: Her Senior Year," by Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publishers.

The men laughed, and laughter from a native was one thing Wee Willie Winkie could not tolerate. Other men, with most evil faces and crooked-stocked guns, crept out of the shadows of the hills, till soon Wee Willie Winkie was face to face with an audience twenty strong. Miss Allardyce screamed.

Then Wee Willie commanded the men to go to the regiment with the news of where he and Miss Allardyce were and to receive a reward; but they were afraid. Their plan was to carry them captives to a village in the hills and ask a great ransom. Wee Willie could hardly keep from crying, but this he would not do before a native.

"Are you going to carry us away?" said Wee Willie Winkie, very pale and uncomfortable.

"Yes, my little Sahib," said the tallest of the men, "and eat you afterwards."

"That is child's talk," said Wee Willie Winkie. "Men do not eat men."

A yell of laughter interrupted him, but he went on firmly: "And if you do carry us away, I tell you that all my regiment will come up in a day and kill you all without leaving one. Who will take a message to the Colonel Sahib?"

Another man spoke:

"Oh, foolish men! What this babe says is true. He is the heart's heart of those white troops. For the sake of peace let them both go. The soldiers will come and burn our villages."

Then ensued an angry discussion, and Wee Willie wondered if his "regiment" would never come.

In the meantime the riderless pony carried the news to the camp. The little beast came into the parade

ground. Sergeant Devlin was the first to see him and give the alarm. "Up, ye beggars!" shouted he. "There is something wrong with the colonel's son."

"He couldn't fall off, s'elp me, 'e couldn't fall off," blubbered a drummer boy. "Go and hunt acrost the river. He's over there if 'e's anywhere, and maybe those Pathans have got 'im."

"There's sense in Mott yet," said Devlin. "E Company, double out to the river—sharp!"

So E Company, in its shirt-sleeves mainly, doubled for dear life and in the rear tailed the perspiring Sergeant, adjuring it to double yet faster. The Colonel overtook them in the river-bed.

Up the hill under which Wee Willie Winkie's Bad Men were discussing the wisdom of carrying off the child and the girl, a lookout fired two shots.

"What have I said?" shouted one of the men. "There is the warning. The soldiers are out already and are coming across the plain. Get away! Let us not be seen with the boy!"

The men waited for an instant, and then, as another shot was fired, withdrew into the hills, silently as they had appeared.

"The regiment is coming," said Wee Willie Winkie confidently to Miss Allardyce, "and it's all wight. Don't cwy!"

He needed the advice himself, for ten minutes later, when his father came up, he was weeping bitterly with his head on Miss Allardyce's lap.

And the men of the 195th carried him home with shouts and rejoicings; and Copy, who had ridden a horse into a lather, met him, and to his intense disgust, kissed him openly in the presence of the men.

But there was balm for his dignity. His father assured him that not only would the breaking of the arrest be condoned, but that the good-conduct badge would be restored as soon as his mother could sew it on his blouse-sleeve. Miss Allardyce had told the Colonel a story that made him proud of his son.

"She belonged to you, Copy," said Wee Willie Winkie, indicating Miss Allardyce with a grimy forefinger. "I knew she didn't ought to go across ve wiver, and I knew ve regiment would come to me if I sent Jack home."

"You're a hero, Winkie," said Copy—"a pukka hero!"

"I don't know what vat means," said Wee Willie Winkie, "but you mustn't call me Winkie any more. I'm Percival William Williams."

And in this manner did Wee Willie Winkie enter into his manhood.



From "Molly and the Unwiseman Abroad," by John Kendrick Bangs. J. B. Lippincott Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION . .

1. What were some of the best things about Wee Willie Winkie?
2. What two dangers did Wee Willie Winkie face in following Miss Allardyce across the river?
3. Was there any sign of his being really afraid, altho he faced the "Bad Men" bravely?
4. Why did it take more courage for Wee Willie Winkie to have followed Miss Allardyce than it would have an older person?

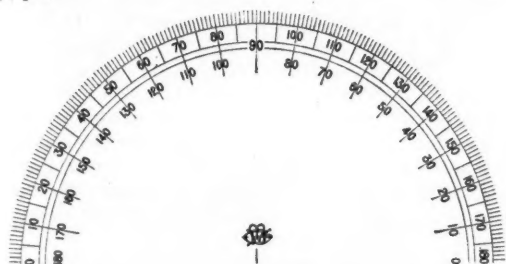
Denominate Numbers in Practice

FANNY A. COMSTOCK, Massachusetts

Since this division of arithmetic is especially practical in its nature, the teacher wisely tries to present it as concretely as possible, and to discover many points of contrast with daily experience. The pupil is constantly dealing with objects, discovering relations for himself, and applying his knowledge in practical problems.

In studying circles and angles, give the child an idea of the degree, by having him make it for himself, on the largest circumference that can be drawn on the blackboard. Two diameters crossing each other at right angles give $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circumference. From this, by bisecting, $\frac{1}{8}$ is found. Divide $\frac{1}{8}$ into thirds and obtain $\frac{1}{24}$. Divide $\frac{1}{24}$ into thirds and get $\frac{1}{72}$. Divide $\frac{1}{72}$ into fifths, to find the degree. These divisions of the arcs are made freehand, approximately, but answer the purpose.

After the series of units has been taught, the class should practice making and estimating angles. Cheap protractors can be bought, or they can be cut from the page of an arithmetic, mounted on cardboard, and supplied to each pupil.



The middle point of the diameter is placed on the vertex of the angle, with the straight edge upon one side. The reading opposite the other side gives the size of the angle. After repeatedly making angles of a given size, let pupils estimate a given angle, and measure to correct the estimate. In this work give special emphasis to 90° , 45° , 60° and 30° . If protractors cannot be obtained, pupils can estimate relative values, making angles twice or three times as large as a given angle, and test by applying folded paper.

Latitude and longitude of different places can now be found on map and globe, and adding and subtracting degrees, minutes, and seconds can be applied in finding differences in latitude and longitude.

In teaching time, a little objective work can be done with the second and minute. A simple pendulum can be made by fastening a cord to a weight, taking care to make the whole 39.1 inches long. This, when set in motion, will vibrate once a second. A convenient arrangement is to take the long pole used for opening

windows, and lean it forward over the teacher's desk, the end resting on the floor behind. Fasten the pendulum to this, and the vibration will be free and undisturbed, in sight of all. Cultivate the time sense by estimating with closed eyes when ten seconds, half a minute, or a minute has passed.

In connection with a month, have the children count the weeks from one new moon to the next new moon. Children as well as older people should know by observation in what part of the sky we see the new moon and the full moon, and why we see one in the west about sunset, and the other in the east at the same hour.

The yard was formerly fixed by the seconds pendulum. When the British Government, in 1824, established a legal series of weights and measures, the measure had, thru the growth of centuries, passed from the rude, variable stage—as "An inch equals the length of three barley-corns, round and dry," to a tolerably stable condition. The yard had found its present length. The only needful thing was to refer it to some natural unit to make it stable and definite. The pendulum beating seconds at London under fixed conditions was chosen, and the yard was declared to be 36 inches of this pendulum.

$$\frac{36}{39.1} \text{ or } \frac{360}{391}$$

Later the yard was referred to the meter, a more convenient basis, and defined as 3600

$$\frac{3600}{3937}$$

of a meter.

The first work of children with measures is, of course, simple and concrete, but in the seventh grade a little encyclopedia work on the history of the subject is desirable.

In all grades, practical work in estimating and measuring with the units is most important. Lines from one inch to six inches should be drawn on paper repeatedly, and corrected. For board work the longer lines should be made familiar: one foot, eighteen inches, two feet, a yard, drawn in different positions as dictated. The work should be taken in two ways: drawing given lengths and correcting, as above, and estimating lengths in the schoolroom and measuring to unify. Let each child find his own height, the distance between finger tips when arms are outstretched, the length of half the thumb.

Mark a rod in the schoolroom. Estimate and measure in rods the width of the street near the schoolhouse. In taking the width of a street, the sidewalks should be included. Make a rod measure of tape for such work.

Interesting work can be done with the mile and its fractions. Have an eighth of a mile, a

quarter of a mile, half a mile, and a mile accurately measured as outside work. A rope 100 feet or 200 feet long may be used. Have each child measure the length of his step from toe to toe, and count the steps taken in walking the eighths on the quarter-mile. Also walk over the different distances at the usual rate of speed to find how long it takes in each case. Such experiences furnish a basis for estimating unknown distances.

A few of the special units of length, as the hand, fathom, and knot, may be learned and included in the daily drill given to fix the series. This drill must be taken with every series, in varied form. Small numbers should be used, that quick answers may be demanded.

In studying surface, show the actual units, as far as possible their true size. Teach the number of smaller units in a larger unit by finding the number of squares in one row, and multiplying that by the number of rows. Do not allow pupils to say "12 inches \times 12 inches = 144 inches." The multiplier is always an abstract number, and the multiplicand and product agree in denomination.

12 square inches

12

144 square inches

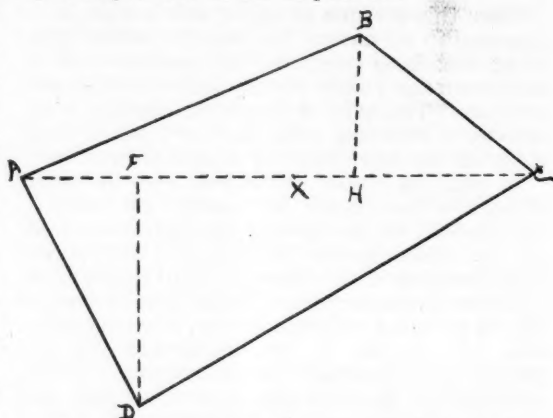
The above is the true form of statement, and all products for areas of rectangles should be written similarly.

The square yard, square foot, and square inch can easily be shown in their true size and relation; the square yard being divided into square feet, and one square foot divided into square inches. A good plan is to have some permanent arrangement for this, on the wall of the schoolroom, above the blackboard, or on a chart. The square rod can be shown its true size on the floor of the schoolroom by chalk lines, or outdoors by ropes and stakes. In either case the division into square yards should either case the division into square yards should also be drawn to scale repeatedly, that the child may be familiar with the number of halves which, put with the whole square yards and the quarter, together make up the $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards.

Another case in which the pupil may depend on reason rather than arbitrary memory is in the relation of the square mile to the acre. 640 is not easy to remember if we see no cause for it. After the pupil has computed the number of square rods in the square mile, and divided to find the number of acres, the fact means more to him.

The arithmetics give simple methods of transforming the various figures into rectangles. Each pupil should have the given triangle or quadrilateral, and scissors or knife, if possible; the something may be done by folding and tearing according to the teacher's directions. After this transformation work, which explains the reason for the familiar formulæ, comes abundant drill, preferably from real fig-

ures much of the time. Present these as blackboard drawings or paper figures, and also work much from actual surfaces in the schoolroom. It is desirable to supplement such indoor work by field practice as far as possible.



If the diagonal AC, the common base of the triangles, is longer than the measuring line, care must be taken to maintain the straight line. Suppose the measuring line reaches from A to X. The pupil who holds the end X faces the pupil standing at A, who signals with the right or left hand to indicate what change is needed to bring X in line A and C. Drive a stake at X and continue the measurement to C.

To get the altitude BH, hold along stick above AC, as nearly opposite B as can be estimated. By means of the protractor or any convenient square corner, erect a perpendicular to the stick, and move back and forth along XC, until by sighting along the perpendicular, it is found that the perpendicular points toward B. Find DF in the same way.

In all work in mensuration make a practice of estimating results before computing them. In working from the blackboard figures, it is good for the child to try to picture the whole filled with square inches. The estimates, tho vague at first, will improve as time goes on; and it is worth some effort to form the habit of thinking of a surface as measured by square units, instead of knowing only formulæ, which prove treacherous friends unless we can use them intelligently.

How many children have tried wearily to remember whether twenty-seven cubic feet or any other equally good number of cubic feet make one cubic yard! A very little trouble makes it clear. Four horizontal and four vertical yardsticks indicate sufficiently well the outline of a cubic yard. Mark off the floor of this cubic yard into square feet. It is easy to see that on each of the nine square feet one cubic foot can rest, and that there will be three such layers of nine cubic feet.

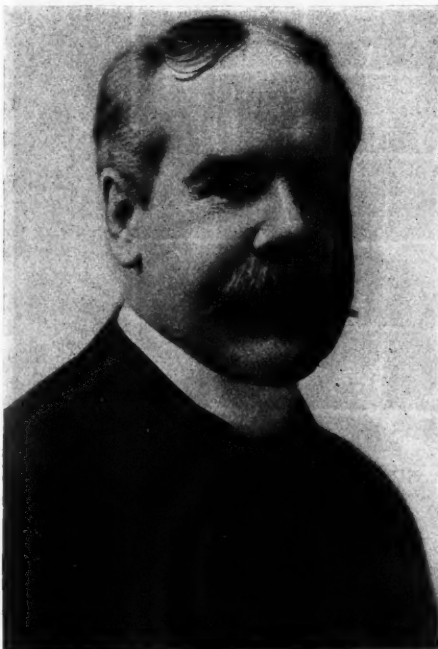
Treat the cord in a similar way, making it in outline with 8-foot and 4-foot sticks, and hanging a curtain down one foot from the end to show the volume of the cord foot. Mark the

four square feet on the floor of the cord foot, place the cubic foot on one, and it is easy to imagine the four layers of four cubic feet each.

Of course, it is a little trouble to get the sticks, but only a very little. A wooden box the shape and size of the cubic foot can easily be made, and such aids, when once procured, form a permanent supply, invaluable year after year, and bearing satisfactory fruit of interest and good work on the part of the pupils.

A simple device is useful in showing the capacity of the gallon. Have a rectangular volume of the dimensions 11 inches, 7 inches, 3 inches. It may be made of tin or cardboard, and its equivalence to the ordinary gallon measure is shown in the usual way, by pouring from one to the other. If the weights and measures are not supplied, is it not possible to procure them by tactful request, or by some co-operative money-raising plan? There are many such plans, and used occasionally with discretion for needed supplies they seem not objectionable. If parents approve of the object, they will often rally generously to support it.

Continue the estimating in the study of capacity, until cups, tumblers, baskets, pails, and boxes can be recognized without difficulty as standing for definite measures of capacity. The object here should be to fix a few familiar objects to serve as standards for future estimates. Teach the quick method for finding capacity: "Eight-tenths the number of cubic feet in any volume equals the number of bushels it contains."



Samuel McInturn Peck.

Author of Poems Published under the Title of "Maybloom and Myrtle," by Dana Estes & Co.

If a regular set of weights is wanting, a good substitute can be found in bags of sand, weighing one pound, two pounds, two ounces, four ounces, and eight ounces. Give much practice in estimating the weight of familiar objects, and in recognizing the weights themselves with eyes closed.

There is no space to touch upon the Metric System, but let us all teach it and show such units as we can obtain; hoping for the day when meters, grams, and liters shall take the place of our time-honored but unwieldy system of weights and measures. Till that time comes the youthful mind must be guided carefully thru the labyrinth.

For More Agriculture in Rural Schools

"I would put into each district school in the State, apparatus for testing the germination of seed corn and a Babcock test for milk," said Dean H. L. Russell, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, addressing the State Teachers' Association at Milwaukee.

"The primary trouble with agricultural teaching in rural schools is not the subject matter, but the way in which the subject is presented. The teacher too frequently has no absorbing interest or sympathy with the subject and fails to arouse the interest of the boys and girls who have more practical knowledge about agriculture than the teacher is able to impart.

"Bring the boys and girls into contact with something in terms of their common everyday life. In February or March have the students bring samples of seed corn and test out each sample after having made a general study of corn seed. Simple methods of testing seed corn have been universally successful in arousing the active interest and co-operation of young people. The college of agriculture, in 1908, conducted twenty young people's grain-growing contests and over 3,000 young people received pure seed. In 1910 fifty contests were held and seed was distributed to about 20,000 young people.

"I would have every rural teacher trained in the operation of the Babcock milk test, and have her secure thru her scholars samples of milk from each of the cows represented in the herds of the parents. The testing of herd samples as done at the local creamery or factory is of little value compared to the testing of the yield of the individual cow. Securing data on the weight of the product, together with the per cent of butter fat, enables the farmer to compute whether the animal is profitable or otherwise. Children of 10 to 12 years are intensely interested in practical things if they can be allowed to do something in connection with this work.

"In my judgment, if every rural child could be taught these fundamental principles, it would invest the subject of agriculture with a dignity which does not now obtain, and would do more to keep some of the bright boys and girls interested in the further development of farming than anything else."



Blackboard Calendar for the Month.

Geography Apparatus

By L. V. ARNOLD, Amsterdam, N. Y.

One of the most important aids is pictures. Sully says, "Whatever tends, like pictures or objects, to excite a pleasurable state of mind in the child at the time of learning, will arouse the attention, and deepen the impression made upon the mind, and consequently increase the ability to recall the matter which has been presented." The *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius was the first pictorial geography, but to-day, while the texts are profusely illustrated, the illustrations are not used to their limit, and but comparatively few schools have sets of geographical pictures. Pictures as well as any other apparatus may be used or misused.

The viewing of a miscellaneous group of pictures may have but little value, but the viewing of a carefully selected group focused upon a single subject possesses great value. They quickly convey in an interesting and entertaining manner accurate information. The pleasurable emotions experienced at the time of view stamp it the more indelibly upon the memory.

To start a collection of pictures a paper file which may cost from fifteen to fifty cents is the only special apparatus required, and even this is only a convenience. To these pictures might also be added descriptive clippings of the same. Tho much has been said and written on the subject, comparatively few teachers fully realize the value of folders and maps issued by the various railroad and steamship lines. As teachers form a considerable per cent of the summer tourist travel, transportation companies are always glad to supply them with such literature as they may request, describing the sections thru which their lines pass. The following folders are especially useful, both in a general and specific capacity, and are a few of the many folders published by the various lines of railroads named below which may be obtained for the asking with a stamp enclosed:

"America's Winter Resorts, America's Summer Resorts, and Niagara Falls," the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

"Literary and Historic Notebook," Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

"Land of Geysers, and Pacific Coast Resorts," Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Where Gush the Geysers," Oregon Short-line Railroad.

"Sportsman's Map, Highway to the Orient," Canadian Pacific Railroad.

"To California Over the Santa Fe Trail," ten cents. "Titan of Chasm," the Santa Fe Railroad.

"Colorado Under the Turquoise Sky," ten cents, and booklets on New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, California, by the Rock Island Railroad lines.

The literature issued by the various steamship companies, together with the guides, fur-

nished by Cook's, Raymond & Whitcomb, and other tourist promoters, are as helpful as are the issues of the railroad "Travel Series" named above. Quotations might have been selected to prove their worth, but the teachers may do that for themselves if interested.

Many of the States are furnishing films, plates, and pictures gratis to the schools in their own States that own and use for school purposes a projecting lantern, reflectoscope, or other similar machine.

Books are a necessity for reference and general reading. If in the geography course the teacher does not create a sentiment in favor of travel books, and world knowledge, there is something radically wrong somewhere. If the love of books of travel has been fostered, the pupil will never cease to study geography, and his knowledge will ever be a source of pleasure and profit to him in both private and business life. A few that have been especially useful are here given:

For the teacher—

Ritter's Comparative Geography.

Crocker's Methods of Geography.

Redway's Manual of Geography.

Geikie's Teaching of Geography.

McMurray's Special Method.

George's Relation of Geography and History.

Parker's How to Study Geography.

Garlick's Manual of Method.

For the Pupil—

Carpenter's Geographical Series.

Chamberlain's Geographical Series.

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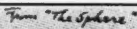
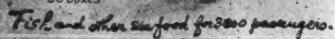
Badlam's Views in Africa.

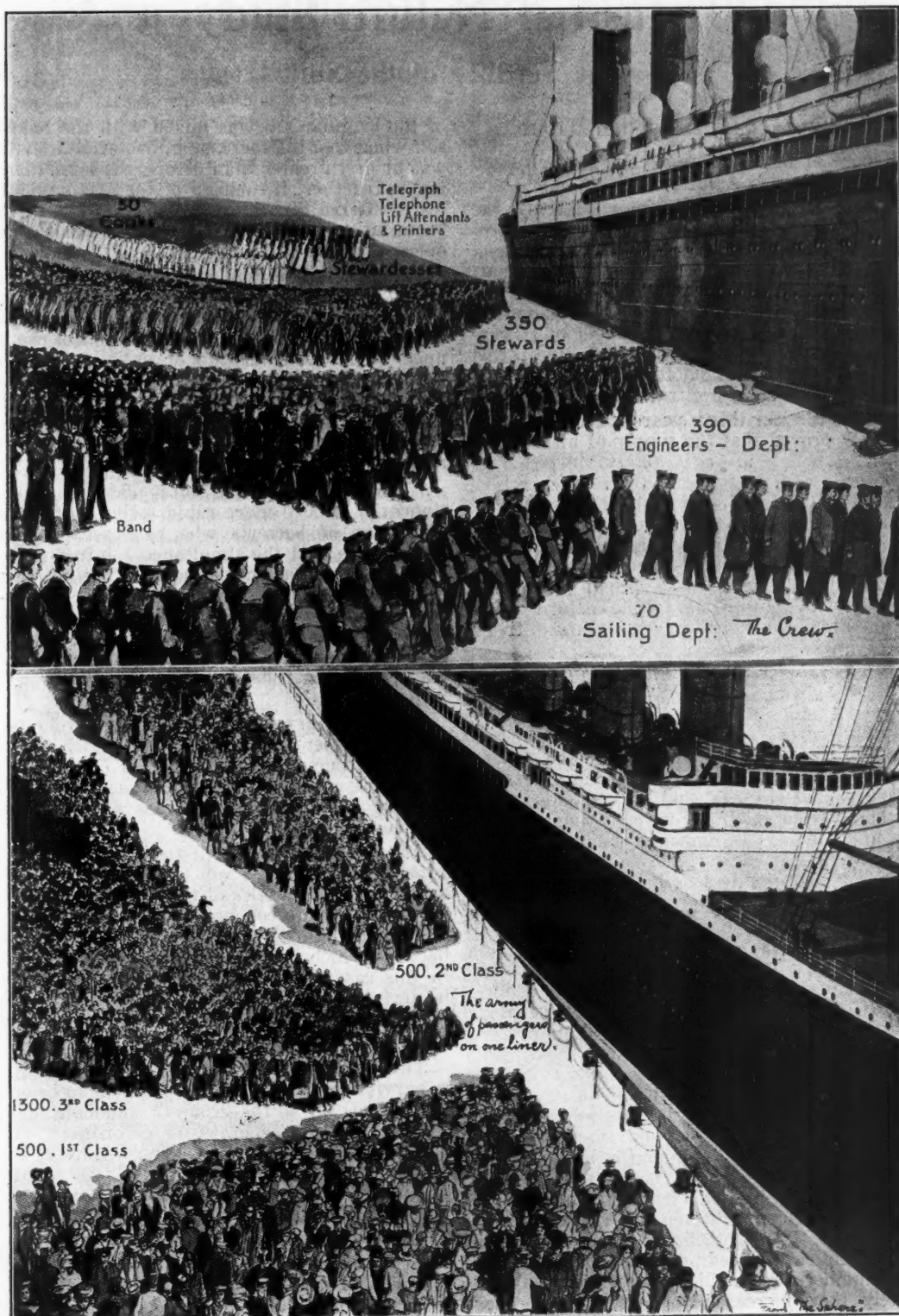
Davis's West from a Car Window.

Books on Central American Republics sent gratis by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Various styles of globes and maps, including slated cloth, outline, relief, physical, and political, are necessary. Blackboards and perhaps a molding board will complete the apparatus desirable for geography teaching, with the exception of such special apparatus as the teacher may require for special experiments. Example: To illustrate currents, candle, ice, long basin, and standard. Place the ice in a small amount of water at one end of the basin, and the candle under the basin at the other end. Watch closely and record results. Apply the same principle to winds. Day and night may be explained with a globe and candle. Many other facts may be illustrated in as simple a manner.

Food Supply for One Trip Across the Sea





Industrial Nature Study

The Fertility of the Soil

Friendly Bacteria and Their Troubles

Report of an Address by Dr. E. J. Russell before the British Association:

It is a matter of common knowledge that the chief food supplied to plants by the soil is nitrogen. Of course, the plant is bathed in nitrogen—for nitrogen constitutes four-fifths of our atmosphere—and large stores of nitrogen are also present in the soil in one form or another. But still the plant may be in danger of starvation: for it can only absorb and digest this particular element of its food when presented in the form of soluble nitrates.

Within the last thirty years it has been conclusively proved that the supply of nitrates, on which the whole of our vegetation depends, is the work of soil bacteria. In the course of their life processes they change the nitrogen compounds present in the soil into the necessary form. Moreover, this is done in stages: one group of bacteria turn the organic nitrogen compounds into ammonia, a second group turn the ammonia into nitrites, while a third group complete the work by converting the nitrites into nitrates.

A remarkable story this, of these tiny fairy godmothers who make our life possible by their beneficent and untiring activity; but the story is completed by the new discovery. There are wicked demons about, who devour the fairies wholesale. It is merely on the survivors of this dreadful carnage that we are dependent for our existence. If we can only help the fairies and conquer the demons we shall have the millennium—perhaps. At present the chief trouble is that the demons have not been satisfactorily identified. They remain carefully in the background, which is just what one would expect of demons.

Returning to technical language—which has its advantages—we can discuss the evidence submitted by Dr. Russell and his collaborator. They discovered in the first place that the fertility of soil is greatly increased by heating it for two hours to the temperature of boiling water, or by treating it with a volatile antiseptic for two days. Now this is odd, because high temperatures and antiseptics are not good for bacteria, any more than for humans. In fact investigation showed that soil which contained seven million bacteria per gram before heating contained only 400 per gram immediately after. The advantage appeared to lie in the subsequent proceedings: for four days later they numbered six millions per gram, and ultimately they increased to forty millions per gram.

A second experiment showed that if some

of the original soil was mixed with the baked soil when cool the increase in bacterial activity was at first greater than before, tho later there was a reaction; if, instead of the original soil, water filtered thru it was used, the increase in bacterial activity occurred without the subsequent reaction.

The explanation finally offered by the experimenters after prolonged investigation is that the numbers of the bacteria are commonly kept down by some larger organism which preys upon them. The heating or antiseptic treatment of the soil wipes out these larger organisms and nearly wipes out the bacteria; the survivors, altho their constitutions have suffered, have a free field and multiply with the rapidity characteristic of their kind.

If some of the original soil is added, the multiplication is still more rapid owing to the introduction of bacteria who have escaped the trial by fire; but the simultaneous introduction of their natural enemies produces the ultimate reaction. The fact that no such reaction occurs when the portion of original soil is replaced by water filtered thru it is taken to indicate that the water carries with it some of the bacteria, while the larger organisms are left behind.

Examination revealed many such larger organisms present in ordinary soil, which under certain circumstances would feed on the bacteria; but whether any of those so far identified are the actual culprits has not yet been demonstrated.

Strangely enough one of these larger organisms identified in the soil is an amoeba, akin to the white corpuscles of the blood. The function of the white corpuscles, as is well known, is to attack and devour the disease-producing bacteria which invade the human body; so that in this case the amoeba is our friend and the bacterium our deadly enemy. It is curious that in the soil the rôles of the two creatures should be exactly reversed.

The few bacteria who are fortunate enough to survive the heating process appear to belong almost entirely to the group of ammonia manufacturers. For whereas under ordinary circumstances the nitrifying bacteria convert the ammonia into nitrites and nitrates as rapidly as it is formed, in the heated specimens of soil the ammonia at first accumulated roughly at the same rate as the bacteria.

At the close of the discussion Dr. Russell warned his hearers that much more scientific investigation would be necessary before any practical applications of value could be expected to result.

A. G. C.

Annual Holiday Book Supplement

"Knighthood in Germ and Flower," by John Harrington Cox, includes the adventures of Beowulf and those of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight in the days of King Arthur. Both tales are newly translated from the original, and are particularly adapted to the tastes of young readers. The story of Beowulf has not been before presented in so attractive a form. Price, \$1.25. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"The Minute Boys of Boston," by James Otis, is the latest addition to the Minute Boys Series and is one of his best. He tells of the conditions existing in and around just previous to and during the battle of Bunker Hill. The stirring adventures of the young hero and his friends and companions, "The Minute Boys," during these exciting times, make extremely interesting reading. Price, \$1.25. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"The Twins in Ceylon," by Bella Woolf, is the story of a young boy and his sister, whose parents go to live in Ceylon. Their adventures are full of the mystery of the Orient and bring the reader into close relation with Hindu priests, temples, snake charmers and the jungle. The author, who has recently visited Ceylon, has written a charming story of the adventures of these two children. Illustrated by A. E. Jackson. Price, 75 cents. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"Frolics at Fairmount," by Etta Anthony Baker, author of "The Girls at Fairmount," is a further account of the school life of the girls who attend the famous finishing school, Fairmount. This story deals principally with the hours spent outside the classroom. A mystery which affects their relations with a neighboring school, a unique golf match, a burglar, a winter vacation in New York, and the military wedding of a favorite teacher, show that the girls are well occupied in the leisure hours of the term described. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"The Golden Heart," by Ralph Henry Barbour, is the story of a girl in a tea-room, the kind with a souvenir gift shop attached, and the inevitable young man. The story is bright and cleverly told, and all ends as it should in the properly written, up-to-date novel. The book is beautifully illustrated by Clarence F. Underwood, with a full-page frontispiece in color, and dainty marginal illustrations in pen-and-ink. The book is enclosed in a box, and is well suited for a Christmas gift. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

"Martin Hyde, the Duke's Messenger," by John Masefield, is a story of an English boy's service for the Duke of Monmouth, at the close of the seventeenth century. Martin runs away from his friends, to find himself in the midst of pretty stirring events. In adventure, plot and mystery the story leaves nothing to be desired, and the background is historic. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Christmas Carols and Hymns," arranged by Hollis Dann, of Cornell University, includes the standard Christmas anthems, as well as the best Christmas hymns, and the most beautiful and attractive Christ-

mas chorals. It is intended for use not only in schools, but also for Christmas entertainments by church choirs. Price, 45 cents. (American Book Company, New York.)

"The Giant of the Treasure Caves" is a fine story for boys. Part of the interest in this vivid story of Wales lies in the fact that it is in the main true. It was told by the hero's mother to Mrs. E. G. Mulliken, the author, and is as vivid as it is realistic. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"With Lyon in Missouri," by Byron A. Dunn, deals with the struggle which held Missouri in the Union. Something of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, one of the noblest characters of the Civil War, is revealed in the book, and the story of the exciting events will appeal deeply to the boys and girls who are studying American history. Price, \$1.25. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.)



From "Knighthood in Germ and Flower," by
John H. Cox.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Publishers.



From "Jack Collerton's Engine," by Hollis Godfrey.
Little, Brown & Co., Publishers.

"Jack Collerton's Engine," by Hollis Godfrey, is the story of an alert, energetic American youth, who goes abroad to enter his father's airship engine in an English contest. Jack's engine is stolen and he has an exciting time in England and on the Continent to recover it. The action will appeal to all up-to-date boys. Price, \$1.25. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Flamsted Quarries," by Mary E. Waller, is the strongest book produced by Miss Waller since the famous "Wood-carver of 'Lympus," now in its twenty-sixth printing. The story is a powerful exposition thru characterization of present-day conditions of American life—social and industrial. The heroine is the child of Irish immigrants, who is rescued by a fatherly priest from the New York vaudeville stage and taken to the small Maine village of Flamsted. "Flamsted Quarries" is one of those rare stories that does one good to read and is not readily forgotten. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Bimbi: Stories for Children," by Louisa de la Ramé (Ouida), has been brought out in a new edition, with full-page illustrations in color by Maria L. Kirk. There has hardly been a better writer of stories for children, and the Bimbi collection includes some of her best: Moufflou, A Provence Rose, Lampblack, The Ambitious Rose Tree, The Child of Urbino, Meleagris, Galloparo, and Findelkind. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

"Sugar and Spice and All That's Nice," nursery rhymes and verses selected by Mary Wilder Tileston, is one of the most delightful of books to put in the

hands of little children. It contains the best of Mother Goose, Edward Lear, Lewis Carroll, whose "Alice in Wonderland" is a household word; Christian Rossetti, Robert Louis Stevenson, etc., and such old favorites as "Aunt Effie." New edition, with fifty additional pages. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"The Glad Lady," by Amy E. Blanchard, is a timely and spirited account of a remarkably pleasant and profitable vacation spent in northern Spain. This summer, which promised at the outset to be very quiet and commonplace, proved to be exactly the opposite. Event follows event in rapid succession and the story ends with the culmination of at least two happy romances, one that of the "Glad Lady," who, thruout the entire book, has proved to be an intensely interesting and attractive character. The story is interwoven with vivid descriptions of real places and people of which the general public know very little. These add greatly to the reader's interest. Price, \$1.50. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

Jean Ingelow's "Mopsa the Fairy" has been brought out by J. B. Lippincott Co. as a gift book for children. The story—which is one that children love—is printed in large, readable type, and is illustrated in full-page color plates by Maria L. Kirk. The book is cordially recommended as an eminently desirable Christmas gift. (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.)



"PATTY CRYPT BEHIND THE HEDGE AND WAITED."

From "The Glad Lady," by Amy E. Blanchard.
Dana Estes & Co., Boston, Publishers.

Illustrations from New Holiday Books



From "The Golden Heart," by Ralph Henry Barbour.
J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Publishers.



From "Nelly's Silver Mine," by Helen Hunt Jackson.

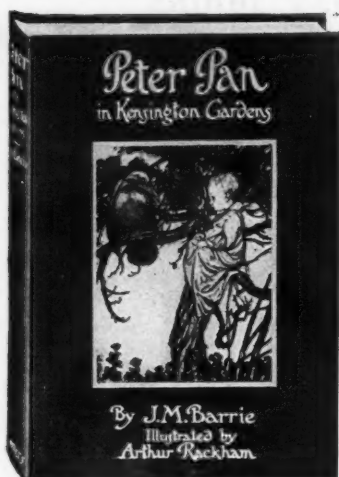


From "Flamsted's Quarries," by Mary E. Waller



From "Old Mother West Wind,"
by Thornton W. Burgess

THREE HOLIDAY BOOKS PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON



J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," which has become so famous thru Maude Adams' wonderful impersonation of Peter Pan, has been illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Can one imagine a more exquisitely appropriate combination than Arthur Rackham and Peter Pan?

The results, in the way of conception, and study of detail, are quite beyond description. Suffice it to say that Rackham is considered by many people who know, the finest illustrator in the world, and he has certainly done some of his best work here. Price, \$1.50 net. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Anna Chapin Ray has written in "Sidney: Her Senior Year," the final volume in her popular "Sidney series" for girls. In this delightful story Sidney's final year at college and Day's commencement are the chief themes. Day, Janet and a host of their bright boy and girl friends, who have become such favorites with girls, meet again at Smith College, where Sidney is the president of the senior class, and their cleverness and gaiety fill the pages with spirited incidents. A graduate of Smith College herself, Miss Ray's pictures of college life are charming, and the commencement that ends the story also rounds out several love affairs which have developed in this group of lovable young people. Price, \$1.50. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"An American Boy at Henley" is the first volume in a new series of school stories for boys of twelve and upwards, by Frank E. Channon. Roger Jackson, an American boy, is placed in an English preparatory school. He adjusts himself in manly fashion to the ways of English school life. The incidents include football, boating and cricketing matches, and the rescue by the boys of some shipwrecked persons from foundering in a brig in the English Channel. The book is sure to be enjoyed by all boys. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"Maybloom and Myrtle" is a volume of light verse, by Samuel Minturn Peck. Light verse, yes, and most of the dainty verses are as dainty and sweet as the following, dedicating the volume to the memory of the poet's sister:

"I have been Maying,
Sighing while straying—
Sighing that all that is lovely is fleet;
What I bring hither,
Take ere it wither;

Maybloom and Myrtle I lay at your feet."
(Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

Altho not exactly a sequel to "Calvin Parks," "Up to Calvin's," by Laura E. Richards, chronicles further adventures of Calvin, Mittie May, Ivory Cheeseman and others of the lovable Down East characters who proved so entertaining in the former book. Mrs. Richards knows how to portray her New England people in the keenest, friendliest sort of way, and this book is equal to her best work. Laura Richards' name attached to any book is a guarantee that it is worth reading, and "Up to Calvin's" is no exception. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw," by Edward Breck, is the tale of a lot of wild animal pets whose deeds are described "as accurately as close observation and the use of notebook and camera can insure." The chapter titles show the character of the book. Some of them are: Mother Bruin's Winter; The Flying Squirrel; Loons, Frogs and Beavers; The Gulls that Teach Themselves to Fly; Battle with a Sea-Monster; Calling the Big Bull-Moose. The book is an inspiration to study nature at first hand, and it will be thoroly enjoyed by old and young. A splendid gift for a boy. Price, \$1.50 net. (Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

"The Wide-Awake Girls at College," by Katharine Ruth Ellis, is the third volume of the "Wide-Awake Series." It finds the four friends at Dexter, where they live the happy, merry life of the modern college girl. Miss Ellis maintains the atmosphere of quiet refinement, and has introduced an older element, which lends much to the interest, and which serves as a pleasantly contrasting background for the youthful gaiety of college life. The story is spirited and lively, the characters, familiar and new, are always interesting, and the account of their college life is above the commonplace. Price, \$1.50. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

"The White River Raft," by Lewis B. Miller, is a stirring tale laid in the Mississippi Valley more than half a century ago, when the river steamer, flatboats and rafts were the principal means of communication thruout that section. The country was new and scantily settled and sheltered swarms of pirates and other lawless folk whose activities, together with the perils of storm and flood, often tried the courage and endurance of the voyager. The author describes the largely true story of a logging trip into the flooded forests of Arkansas, followed by an eventful raft voyage down the great river to New Orleans. Price, \$1.50. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

In his preface to his elaborate study of "Moliere, His Life and His Works," Dr. Brander Matthews says that he has striven specially for three things: First, to set forth the facts of Moliere's life; second, to trace his development as a dramatist; and third, to show his intimate relation to the time in which he lived, the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. The book, which is a volume of 380 pages, is the fulfillment of a dream of forty years' standing, and as the result of years of study, it may well stand as the best monument of Professor Matthews' work. The book belongs in the library of every history teacher, and every student of literature and the drama. Price, \$3.00 net. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Kings in Exile

At the present time young Manuel, who found a refuge in England when the revolution forced him to flee from Portugal, is the only king in exile, says *The Youth's Companion*. There is more than one ruler whose throne is shaky, and Manuel may not have to live many years to have company in his misfortune. There are, indeed, pretenders to various thrones, notably those of France and Spain, who are in exile, but that is another story.

Twice before have kings of Portugal been deposed. They were Sancho II, whom Pope Innocent IV forced from the throne into a monastery in 1245, and Alphonso VI, a dissolute youngster, who was driven from the country in 1668, and banished to the Azores. Then there was the peculiar case of John VI, who preferred to live in Brazil rather than in Portugal, and transferred the seat of the government to Rio de Janeiro, to the great disgust of the people at home. Later his grandson, Dom Pedro II, who was the Emperor of Brazil when it became a republic, was driven into exile and found a haven in Portugal.

The list of exiled kings is long, altho perhaps no longer than that of the monarchs who have died defending their right to the throne. Many more have been assassinated, cast into prison or executed. The story of almost every reigning line is filled with tragedies.

In France, for example, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe, Napoleon I and Napoleon III were all, within a period of eighty years, forced to flee to other shores. Of English monarchs, James II was the only one—except Charles II in the time of Cromwell—to be driven into exile, altho several others would have been happy to escape so easily.

Salaries at Washington

President, William Howard Taft, Ohio; salary, \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and usually \$50,000 a year appropriation for care of White House and stables.

Vice-President, James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York; salary, \$12,000.

Speaker of House, Jos. G. Cannon, Illinois; salary, \$12,000.

The 922 Senators and 391 Representatives receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, figured on the distance between their home and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also provided with a clerk at Federal cost.

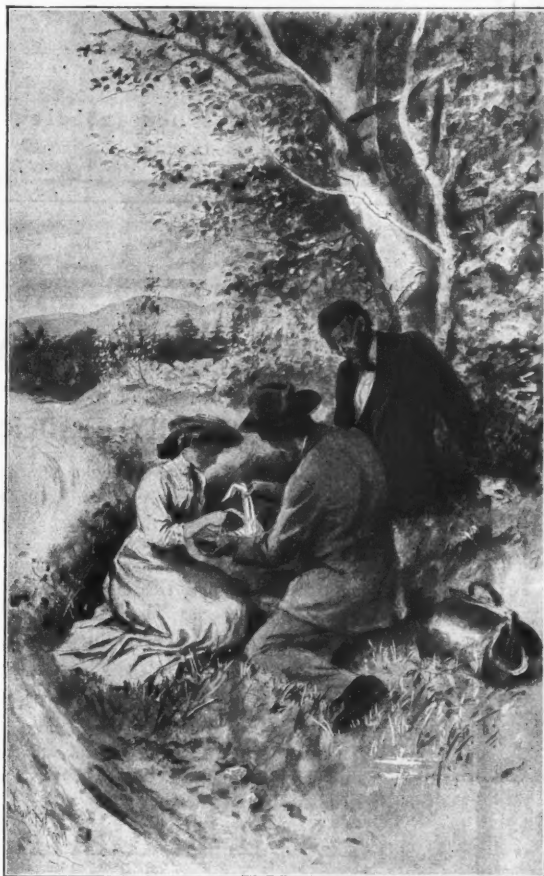
CABINET

Arranged in order of presidential succession.

Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, Pa.; Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, Ill.; War, Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn.; Attorney-General, Geo. W. Wickersham, New York; Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass.; Secretary Navy, Geo. von L. Meyer, Mass.; Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, Wash.; Agriculture, James Wilson, Ia.; Commerce and Labor, Chas. Nagel, Mo. Salary of each, \$12,000, except Secretary of State, which, by anomaly, is only \$8,000, as Secretary Knox was in Congress when Cabinet salaries were raised, and under the Constitution cannot receive benefit.

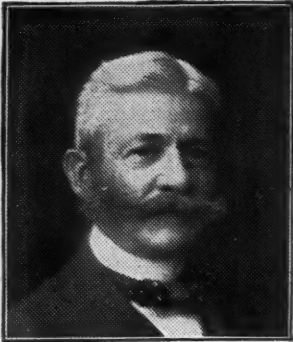
Professor Schultze's books on the elementary mathematics of the high schools are supplemented by his latest work on "Graphic Algebra." The educational value of graphic methods in this branch of mathematics is well recognized for both practical work and scientific investigation. The fundamental principles are presented in a simple manner, and are amplified by tables and statistics for graphic application. Price, 80 cents. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

A noteworthy contribution to the many recent publications on the teaching of penmanship in the public schools is Albert W. Clark's "Public School Penmanship." Not only does it pay attention to the all-important practical side of this art, but it devotes several chapters to the theoretical side or science of writing, for the purpose of educating the teacher to the constructive principles underlying the theories set forth in the book. The teacher who makes a study of this book before attempting to teach penmanship will become enthusiastic in the teaching of the subject. The theories are carried out in their application by numerous graded exercises, arranged for the eight grades. Price, 75 cents. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)



"CALVIN, WITH MITTY MAY'S AID, BOUND UP THE ANKLE."

From "Up to Calvin's," by Laura E. Richards.
Dana Estes & Co., Boston, Publishers.



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Brussels
International Exposition

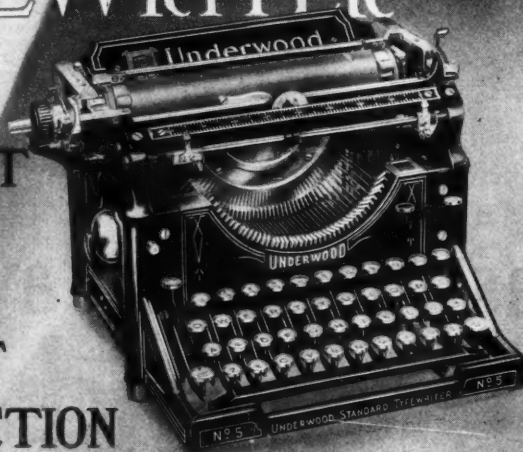
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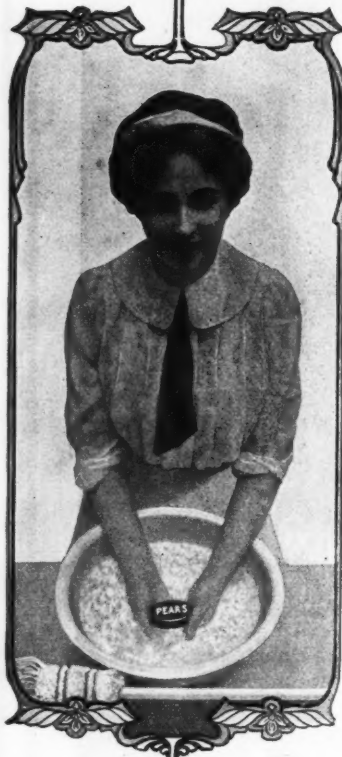
Think of it, operators! Any width machine up to the widest, operated with greater ease than your ordinary correspondence typewriter. No strained or tired hands from heavy shifting. Every advantage of the compact single keyboard without one drawback. You should know about it.

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A Soft and Delicate Complexion

The skin surface is always in process of renewal, and it is this fact that renders it possible, by proper care, to keep it soft and beautiful. If the renewing skin be disturbed or retarded in its transmutation by the use of common toilet soaps containing harmful ingredients, or if cosmetics or other artificial agents be resorted to, the skin is sure to lose its natural lustre. By the daily use of



Pears' Soap

a soft and delicate complexion is secured—a complexion that renews its pink and white bloom imperceptibly from year to year, always looking fresh and refined. Pears, by its exquisite emollient qualities, assists nature in its beautifying work, and is unequaled in its hygienic effect, because it is all pure beauty soap.

To obtain and preserve beauty of complexion use Pears, which is balm, comfort and health to the skin.

OF ALL SCENTED SOAPS PEARS' OTTO OF ROSE IS THE BEST
"All rights secured."

In answering advertisements please mention "The School Journal."

The World We Live In

A new long-distance record for the wireless telegraph has been made. Marconi, who was in Argentina, received messages from the station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, a distance of 5,600 miles.

Death Valley, that terrible desert in California where so many men, hunting for gold, have lost their lives from heat and lack of water, is to be marked by guide-posts, so that prospectors who go there may find the water-holes and thus be saved from death by thirst.

October 14 was observed in West Virginia as "Health and Public Welfare Day."

The common drinking-cup has been abolished in the schools of Michigan, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Iowa, California and Wisconsin.

Emperor William, of Germany, holds up American sports and the method of conducting athletics as a model for the young men at the German universities. At present athletic sports are almost unknown there.

W. R. Hearst has offered a prize of \$50,000 to the first person who shall, within the next year, fly by aeroplane across this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or vice versa. The flier may take a month for the trip and stop as often as he likes.

The Standard Oil Company has bought 550,000 acres of coal lands, and the money paid was about \$100,000,000.

Of 1,331 principals and teachers in the free high schools in Wisconsin, 471 are men.

Manual training in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, schools has proven very popular. There are more applicants for the course than can be provided for, altho 575 boys were enrolled.

William Vaughn Moody, poet, writer of plays, and assistant professor of English at the University of Chicago, died at Colorado Springs on Oct. 17.

Sixty-three one-cent pieces of the issue of 1784, belonging to the famous Gilbert coin collection, were sold in New York for a total of \$1,630. One penny brought \$101.

Boston is to have forty medical inspectors of school-children.

Both New Zealand and Ireland have old-age pensions which work similarly and quite successfully. Nearly all the Irish farmers, upon reaching the age of seventy years, give over their farms to their sons, and file claims for a pension. Now that the old people can get eight or ten shillings a week, they are freeing themselves of responsibility, after the manner of the New Zealand farmers.

Five Michigan towns turn out three-fourths of this country's automobile product.

The New York clearing-house made a new record for the year ending with September. The transactions reached the sum of nearly 106 billion dollars. Only balances amounting to about four billions had to be actually paid over.

Dr. Nansen, of Boston, who is an authority on exploration, says that it is impossible to identify the land reached by Leif, the Norseman, with any part of North America. The people described by Erik the Red could hardly have been either Indians or Eskimos.

France is systematically reforesting its barren places to revive the soil, abate floods, mitigate droughts, provide employment for her workers, and furnish raw materials for her factories.

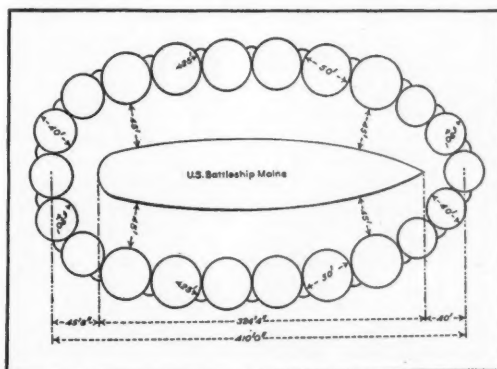
Siam progressed remarkably under the rule of the late King Chula Longkorn. One of his early teachers was an American woman, and his admiration for the United States was very great. Among other reforms he abolished slavery.

A private school for one family is to be founded at Windsor, Conn. Colonel John Mason Loomis' estate of \$1,750,000 will pass into the hands of trustees of the school. None but descendants of the Loomis who came over in the *Mayflower* may enter the school, unless by special request a few are needed to fill classes. Over 100,000 descendants are included.

After thoro investigation of the forests of the Philippines, Dr. H. N. Whitford makes some statements concerning their extent and richness which are rather surprising. He says, for instance, that the virgin forest area of the islands, covering 25,000,000 acres, contains 200,000,000 board feet of lumber, and he contrasts this with the 400,000,000 feet of timber growing on the 200,000,000 acres contained in the forest reserves of the United States.

Raising the Maine

A cofferdam is to be built around the wreck, and the mud and water within pumped out, making practically a dry dock.—From "The Engineering Record."



Schools in the potato-raising district around Plainfield, Wis., had a "potato vacation," in October. At this time there is great demand for labor, at liberal wages, and the children stayed out of school to help harvest the crop.

Paterson, N. J., the "silk city," has celebrated the centennial of the starting of the silk-weaving industry in this country.

The beautiful Frauenberg, a fine women's clubhouse costing \$250,000, has just been opened in Copenhagen, Denmark. It was built with money that the women have been saving up for forty years. Forty years ago the women of Copenhagen had applied to the city library for books and had been refused. They then vowed that in forty years' time they would have a building and library of their own, to which the men would have to bow down and ask leave to enter.

By virtue of a custom so ancient that its origin is wholly forgotten, says *The Youth's Companion*, it will be a schoolboy, not a high dignitary of the empire, who will first acclaim the new monarch when King George V is crowned next June at Westminster Abbey. The Westminster School is three hundred and fifty years old, and for centuries the young captain of the school has been the first to cry "God save the King!" after the coronation ceremony. After him the peers repeat the cry, and then it is taken up by the entire congregation and the multitude outside.

An edict has been published at Peking authorizing the loan of \$50,000,000 from an American group of financiers. The bonds will run from forty to fifty years, and will bear five per cent interest. The syndicate will take them at 95. The Chinese government intends to use the money in railroad construction, industrial improvements and currency reform.

Sanitation in Brazil

Dr. Oswald Cruz, who did so much to transform Rio de Janeiro from one of the most unhealthful to one of the most healthful cities, is now in the Amazon Valley to wage a campaign against yellow fever, malaria, and other diseases which have constituted such menaces to life and to the extension of commerce and industries in that vast region.

One-Cent Postage

One cent will carry a letter in the near future, if Postmaster-General Hitchcock is right.

Before the close of another fiscal year, he says, the Federal postal establishment will become self-sustaining. This will be accomplished without curtailing in the slightest the service rendered or lessening in any respect its efficiency.

During the last fiscal year, ended June 30 last, the Postmaster-General returned to the treasury about \$6,000,000 out of the actual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the department. The deficit of the department for that year was less than for many years, being reduced by approximately one-half from the deficit of \$17,000,000 of the year before.

He has put into use labor-saving devices to get better work from fewer men, and this leads him to believe that the day is not far off when there will be no deficit, the department earning all it requires. Then we shall be ready for one-cent postage.

Growth of Auto Industry

The automobile business is about ten years old in this country, and figures just published show what wonderful progress it has made. For several years after the auto came into use in Europe we imported many autos from France and Germany. The high tariff that had to be paid on these machines, however, caused factories to spring up in all parts of this country, especially the Central West, until now there are about 280 in operation.

These factories have turned out 185,000 cars this season, with a total value of about a quarter of a billion dollars. There are nearly 150,000 men employed in the factories, besides nearly 50,000 more engaged as agents, etc.

Under the fierce competition between the different makes of machines, prices are coming down. The supply of autos is catching up with the demand, and the chances are that many of the factories will soon have to shut down and go out of business.

A Christmas Thought

Oh, Christmas is coming again, you say,
And you long for the things he is bringing;
But the costliest gift may not gladden the day,
Nor help on the merry bells' ringing.
Some getting is losing, you understand,
Some hoarding is far from saving;
What you hold in your hand may slip from your hand;
There is something better than having:
We are richer for what we give;
And only by giving we live.

Your last year's presents are scattered and gone;
You have almost forgot who gave them;
But the loving thoughts you bestow live on
As long as you choose to have them.
Love, love is your riches, tho ever so poor;
No money can buy that treasure;
Yours always, from robber and rust secure,
Your own, without stint or measure:
It is only love that we can give;
It is only by loving we live.

For who is it smiles thru the Christmas morn—
The Light of the wide creation?
A dear little Child in a stable born,
Whose love is the world's salvation.
He was poor on earth, but He gave us all
That can make our life worth the living;
And happy the Christmas Day we call
That is spent, for His sake, in giving:
He shows us the way to live,
Like Him, let us love and give!

—LUCY LARCOM.

When suns are low and nights are long,
And winds bring wild alarms,
Thru the darkness comes the Queen of the Year
In all her peerless charms—
December, fair and holly-crowned,
With the Christ-child in his arms.

—EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Quarterly Review of Current Events

August 2.—The so-called "grandfather clause" in the Oklahoma Constitution, deprived about 30,000 negroes of the franchise.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal in New York City was formally turned over to the company.

August 3.—Eight thousand mechanics in the Hamburg shipyards went on strike for higher wages.—The British Parliament adjourned until Nov. 15.—Governor Campbell, of Texas, urged the passage by the legislature of a law prohibiting saloons within ten miles of public schools.

August 4.—Alexander Guchor, president of the Russian duma, began a four weeks' imprisonment for fighting a duel.

August 5.—J. Edward Simmons, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, died, aged 68 years.—Bishop Edward J. Dunne, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Tex., died, aged 62 years.—President Taft made an address at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Provincetown, Mass.

August 6.—President Montt, of Chile, visited President Taft, at Beverly, Mass.—The number of deaths from cholera in Russia, for the week, was 8,679.—Dr. Charles Jewett, of New York City, died, aged 71 years.

August 7.—Forty-two persons were injured or killed at Teheran, Persia, in the fighting between Nationalist insurgents and government forces.

August 9.—Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, as he boarded a ship for Europe, was shot and seriously injured by a discharged city employee.

August 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered 415 common carriers to show reason for proposed advances in freight rates.—Fifteen members of a mob which took part in a lynching at Newark, O., on July 8, were indicted for murder.

August 11.—The Pan-American Conference at Buenos Ayres decided to organize the Bureau of American Republics into a Pan-American Union, with the U. S. Secretary of State as its president.

August 12.—The Texas senate voted against the anti-saloon measures which had passed the house.—Senator Root concluded his address before The Hague Tribunal and the argument in the fisheries arbitration case came to an end.—The trotting horse Uhlan established at Cleveland a new mile record of one minute 58½ seconds.—Robert Treat Paine, the Boston philanthropist, died, aged 74 years.

August 13.—The U. S. War Department sent troops to Montana and Idaho, to fight the forest fires raging there.—A thousand lives were lost and one hundred thousand persons made homeless by floods near Tokio; the rice crop was damaged to the extent of \$4,500,000.

August 14.—Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War, died, aged 90 years.—The Belgian, English and French sections of the Brussels Exposition were destroyed by fire; the loss amounted to more than ten million dollars.

August 15.—Governor Harmon, of Ohio, ordered a thousand members of the national guard to proceed to Columbus for strike duty.—The sixth international Esperanto congress opened at Washington, D. C.

August 16.—President Montt, of Chile, died, aged 64 years.

August 18.—Brazil and Argentina atoned for flag insults in their capitals.—John B. Moissant, an American, went from Paris to within twenty-five miles of London, in an aeroplane.—Forest fires broke out anew in Oregon and Washington. Troops were sent to fight the fires.

August 20.—Fire destroyed a department store in Buenos Ayres, causing a loss of more than a million dollars.

August 21.—Several towns of Idaho were almost completely destroyed by forest fires.—William E. D. Scott, curator of the department of ornithology at Princeton University, died, aged 58 years.—Gustavus Moynier, of Switzerland, president of the international committee of the Red Cross, died, aged 84 years.

August 23.—Dr. John Wells Bulkley, one of the physicians who attended President Lincoln after he was shot, died, aged 87 years.

August 24.—Japan presented to the representatives of the powers the text of the convention with Korea, under which she proposed to annex that country.

August 25.—Emperor William, of Germany, expressed belief in the divine right of a Prussian king.

August 26.—Prof. William James, of Harvard University, the noted philosopher and psychologist, died, aged 68 years.

August 27.—José Estrada turned the presidency of Nicaragua over to General Luis Mena, who represented the leader of the revolution against Madrid.

August 28.—Japan formally annexed Korea, renaming it Cho-Sen.—The International Socialist Congress opened at Copenhagen.

August 29.—Gen. Juan J. Estrada assumed the



The Tzar of All the Russias with His Family on Board of a Steamer

presidency of Nicaragua.—Louis Breget, at Lisle, France, carried five passengers in his aeroplane, a total weight of 921 pounds.

September 1.—In order to suppress the rioting of strikers, Spain declared the city of Bilbao in a state of siege.—The Public Service Commission of New York advertised for bids for new subways to connect three boroughs, and costing \$125,000,000.

September 2.—The strike of 70,000 New York City cloakmakers, begun in July, came to an end.

September 4.—A general strike was declared in Barcelona, in sympathy with the coal miners, teamsters and dock laborers who were out on strike.

September 5.—President Taft addressed the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, on conservation.—Julian Edwards, the composer, died, aged 55 years.

September 6.—John A. Mead was elected Republican governor of Vermont, defeating Charles D. Watson, the Democratic candidate, by about 18,000 votes.—Robert P. Bass won in the primaries in New Hampshire as "progressive" Republican candidate for governor.

September 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated its train service under Manhattan Island and the East River, to Long Island City.—William Holman Hunt, the famous English artist, died, aged 83 years.—Dr. Emily Blackwell, for many years head of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, died, aged 84 years.

September 8.—An altitude record of 8,409 feet was made by Chavez, in France.

September 9.—The four Democratic members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional Investigating Committee reported at Minneapolis their findings against Secretary Ballinger.

September 10.—The German military maneuvers ended, with a victory for the theoretical Russian invaders.—English army maneuvers were begun, extending over four countries and involving 70,000 troops.

September 11.—President Estrada postponed the Nicaraguan elections for a year.—The Eucharistic Congress in Montreal came to an end with a parade of 100,000 Catholics.

September 12.—The Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted ten of the leading officials of the Swift, Armour, and Morris packing companies.—In a flight at the Harvard-Boston meet, Ralph Johnstone established new records for duration, distance and accuracy in landing; Claude Graham-White made two trips, without stopping, between the aviation field and Boston Light, 33 miles, in 34 minutes 1½ seconds.—The Maine election resulted in a Democratic victory for governor, for the first time in thirty years.—The Arizona election gave the Democrats the victory, and the opportunity to write the State Constitution.

September 13.—Six Republican members of the Pinchot-Ballinger Investigating Committee met in Chicago and denounced as unlawful the action of the Democratic members.

September 14.—It was announced from President Taft's summer home in Beverly that negotiations for reciprocity between Canada and the United States would be begun in October.—Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon No. 6 was destroyed by fire, following the explosion of a motor.

September 15.—Many new cases of cholera were re-

ported from Rome, Berlin, Dantzic and Almeria (Spain.)

September 16.—Infantile paralysis was reported to be spreading alarmingly in several Eastern States.

September 17.—Miss Susan Hale, the well-known artist and author, of Boston, died, aged 76.

September 18.—The Bulgarian Cabinet reorganized.

September 19.—Myron T. Whitney, the noted bass singer, died, aged 74 years.

September 21.—It was reported that the Portuguese Government believed it had discovered and effectually overthrown a plot to do away with the monarchy.

September 22.—Venezuela recalled its representative from Columbia.

September 23.—The President of the Finnish Diet refused to submit two imperial bills, claiming that they were unconstitutional.—Chavez crossed the Alps at Simplon Pass, and in descending on the Italian pass was seriously injured.

September 25.—Representatives of railroad organizations, with members numbering more than 300,000, endorsed the increases in freight rates.

September 26.—Eleven deaths from cholera were reported from Hungary within two days.

September 27.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, the well-known clergyman, died at Philadelphia, aged 72 years.—George Chavez died from his injuries obtained in falling on his flight over the Alps.—President Taft and his Cabinet decided to put all assistant postmasters, some 8,000 in all, under civil service rules.

September 28.—Dr. Manuel Condra was made President of Paraguay.—The international arbitration court at Hague began its hearings in the Orinoco Steamship Company's case, in dispute between Venezuela and the United States.

September 29.—Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the well-known author, died, aged 79 years.—Winslow Homer, the famous artist, died, aged 74 years.—Sir Thomas Vezey Strong was elected Lord Mayor of London.

September 30.—Lieut-Gen. Viscount Teranchi was appointed governor-general of Korea, which has become a province of Japan, under the name of Cho-Sen.—A disagreement between the British Federation of Cotton Spinners and its employees resulted in closing the mills, affecting 150,000 workers.

October 1.—The plant of the Los Angeles Times was destroyed by a bomb, twenty-one persons losing their lives.—John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, died, aged 64 years.

October 2.—The National Prison Congress began its sessions at Washington, D. C.

October 3.—The Chinese Senate was opened by the Regent, Prince Chun, in Peking.

October 4.—A revolution was brought about in Portugal by the Republican party; King Manuel and his mother escaped from the capital, and a hundred persons were killed in the rioting that followed.—The boundary troubles were so far re-adjusted that diplomatic relations were re-established.

October 5.—St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, was consecrated by Archbishop Farley, Cardinals Gibbons, Logue and Vannutelli being present.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America opened in Cincinnati.

October 8.—The Finnish Diet was dissolved by imperial decree and new elections were ordered in January.

October 9.—A forest fire in northern Minnesota destroyed six towns, causing the loss of some 400 lives, and rendering 5,000 persons homeless.—Cardinal Netto and several hundred monks and nuns were expelled from Portugal by the Republican government.

October 10.—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York, was sworn as an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.—The Lancashire cotton mills resumed operations pending arbitration of the dispute.

October 11.—Lynn, Mass., adopted a charter providing for a commission form of government.—A strike of employees on the Northern and Western railroad systems in France completely stopped traffic.

October 12.—The Rockefeller Institute of New York City opened a hospital with seventy free beds to aid in the study of special diseases.—Roque Saenz Pena was inaugurated President of Argentina.

October 16.—William Vaughn Moody, the poet and author, died, aged 41 years.

October 17.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," died, aged 91 years.

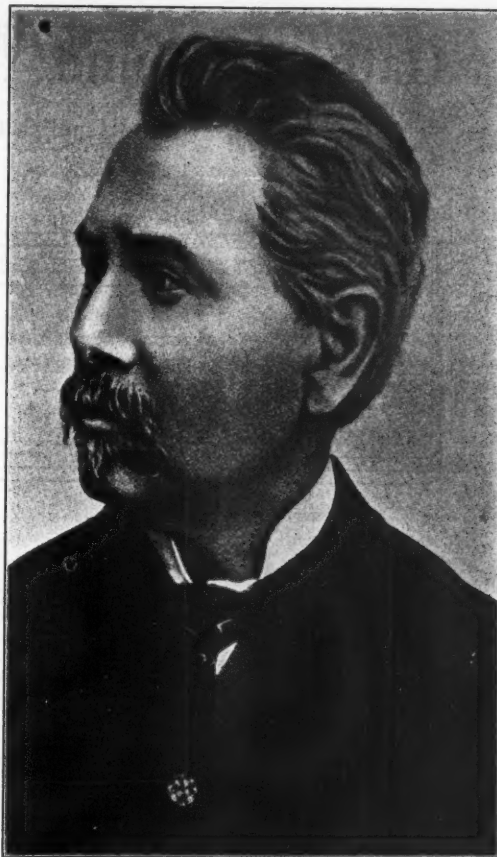
October 18.—The crew of the dirigible balloon "America" was rescued by the steamship *Trent*.

October 19.—An agreement was reached between France and Turkey for the floating of thirty million dollars in the latter country.

October 20.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson resigned as president of Princeton University.—Ex-Governor David B. Hill of New York State, died, aged 67 years.

October 21.—The Nobel prize in medicine was awarded to Dr. Albrecht Kossel, of Heidelberg.

October 22.—Prince Francis of Teck, a brother of Queen Mary, died in London.



Theophile Braga, President of the Republic of Portugal



Soldiers of the Revolutionary Forces, with the Banner of the Republic of Portugal

October 23.—King Chulalongkom, of Siam, died. He was succeeded by his son, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh.—The people of Switzerland rejected a constitutional amendment providing for a system of proportional representation.

October 24.—Naples and the surrounding country was swept by a hurricane.—Secretary Ballinger, of the Department of the Interior, issued an order for the sale at auction of 1,650,000 acres of land in Oklahoma.

October 26.—Ex-Governor Candler, of Georgia, died at his home in Atlanta.

October 28.—The strike of employees of the express companies in Jersey City spread to New York City.—The Portuguese republican government decreed the separation of Church and State and freedom of the press.

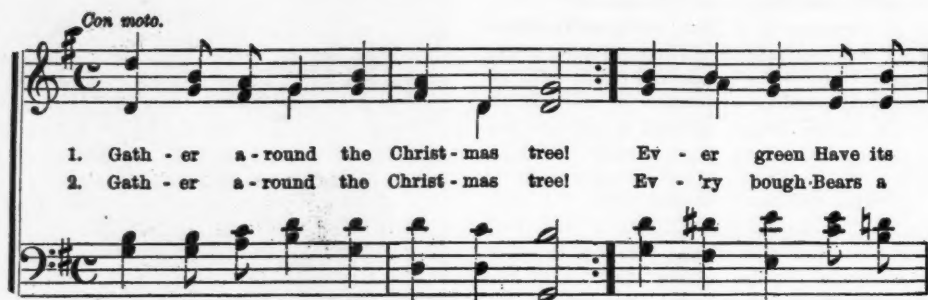
October 30.—The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, died.—Moisant won the race from the aviation grounds at Belmont Park to the Statue of Liberty and back.

October 31.—Henri Dumant, founder of the International Red Cross, died at Geneva.—Edward Robinson was appointed to succeed Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York.

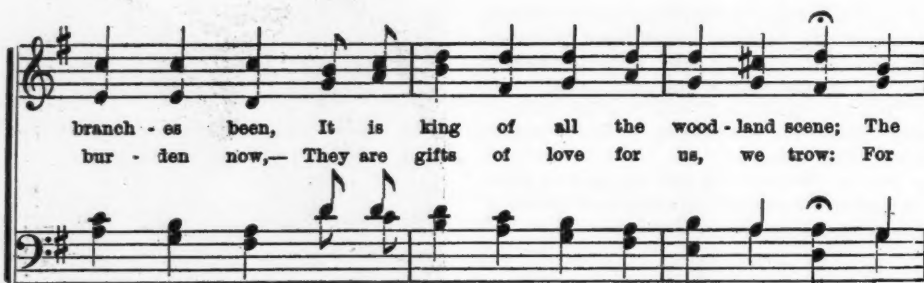
Gather Around the Christmas Tree

Old English Christmas Carol

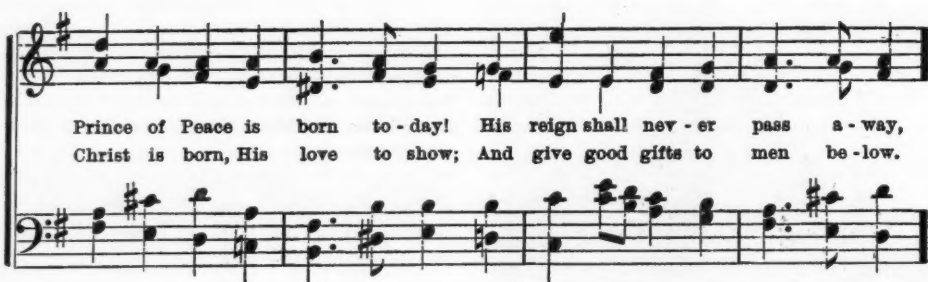
Con moto.



1. Gath - er a - round the Christ - mas tree! Ev - er green Have its
2. Gath - er a - round the Christ - mas tree! Ev - 'ry bough Bears a



branch - es been, It is king of all the wood - land scene; The
bur - den now, — They are gifts of love for us, we trow: For



Prince of Peace is born to - day! His reign shall nev - er pass a - way,
Christ is born, His love to show; And give good gifts to men be - low.

CHORUS.



Ho - san - na, Ho - san - na, Ho - san - na in the high - est!

Municipal Ownership Experiments

In Ireland and England

COMMENTS OF CONSUL HENRY B. MILLER ON THE BELFAST ENTERPRISE

The tramways of Belfast, which have been operated by the city government for the past five years, are under the direction of a general manager, who is an expert selected by the city council. He was the manager of the system when it was taken over by the city. His administration has proven a most remarkable success. One of the most successful features of the system is the concentration of all lines thru a general central station, which makes every part of the city available from that center.

Another feature is the variety of rates and arrangements designed especially to suit the general character of the city. Belfast has diversified industries, with vast numbers of men and women working in factories. Special cars are run at fixed hours, night and morning, to transport workmen to and from their homes and workshops at 2 cents for any distance. The same rate has also lately been given to females up to 9 a. m. For both classes 4 cents buys a return ticket that will carry the holder back to any part of the city at any time on any car. These privileges have proved of great benefit to girls and women in various forms of employment. Children under 16 years of age travel at half fare.

The regular fare on the street cars is 2 cents for the average distance of 2 miles, and for the more extended lines the rate to the center of the city is 4 cents, or across the city, passing thru the central station on any one line, 4 cents. The cost of power for the year was \$1.024 per unit. The cost of coal was \$1.95 per ton.

The ratio of fatalities to passengers was 1 in 23,173,795.

The satisfactory management of this system of city transportation, its special adaptation to the character of the city, its economy of administration, its freedom from accidents, and low cost of transportation commend it as of special interest to the student of municipal ownership of city tramways.

LEEDS WILL HAVE HEAVY FREIGHT STREET CARS

Consul Benjamin F. Chase advises that the committee in charge of the Leeds city tramways (owned by the corporation) are planning to take up the handling of heavy freight on their lines, especially for those portions of the city not served by the railroads. Cars are being built for handling heavy freight. These cars will be equipped with the standard motors and brakes of the department, so that they can proceed at the same speed as those carrying passengers and be in the same control of drivers. Thus they will be used without affecting the passenger service.

This is believed to be the first serious attempt in England to utilize the street-car tracks and power to handle heavy freight, altho Huddersfield has been conveying coal by this means from the railroad terminal to the consumer's premises. There are over 100 miles of track in control of this committee and there are other lines connecting with nearby towns which possibly have the same powers conferred and can utilize the cars.

REPORT OF CONSUL ALBERT HALSTEAD ON MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY PROGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM

The corporation of Birmingham, during the early history of street transportation, instead of allowing companies to lay down tracks in the streets of the city, as was the case in the majority of towns in the United Kingdom, constructed the tramways and leased them to companies upon terms which repaid the capital outlay within the periods of the leases. In this way the corporation always had complete control of the streets of the city. The wisdom of this policy was brought home to the citizens when, on January 1, 1907, the leases of the majority of the lines in the city fell to the corporation without a penny of cost. Other cities allowed companies to construct and own the lines, and at the end of twenty-one years had to buy the companies' interests.

The cost to the city in construction, including rebuilding and equipment of lines, power stations, car sheds, and cars, was \$4,615,520. Three hundred cars were in operation the first part of 1909, and in 1911, when leases to private companies expire, the city will operate every traction line in its territory.

In the year ended March 31, 1908, 75,600,000 people were carried. The total revenue for that year was \$1,409,125, and the operating expenses were \$819,733, leaving a profit over working expenses of \$589,391, of which \$170,327 was applied to reduce taxation and the balance to pay interest on money borrowed and to sinking and reserve funds.

The maximum distance one may travel for 2 cents is almost 2½ miles. Workmen are transported to and from their work on certain lines a distance of 4½ miles for 2 cents. As a rule a workman's return ticket costs about 3 cents, but to secure these reduced rates he must start before 8 a. m., but may return at any time during the same day.

Birmingham employs 1,523 men on its street-car lines. Motormen and conductors on the city street cars work six days of ten hours each per week. Motormen start at 12 cents an hour for the first year and rise to 12½ cents for the second and to 12¾ cents for the third year; the latter is the maximum wage. Conductors start at 10 cents an hour, advancing to 11 cents the second and 12 cents the third year. Motormen and conductors are furnished uniforms. Motormen get £1 (\$4.86) extra every three months when they have had no avoidable accident. Including uniform and holidays paid for, it is calculated that the minimum wage of a motorman is about \$7.60 and the maximum about \$8.50 per week, and for conductors about \$6.40 is the minimum and about \$7.90 the maximum.

An interesting feature is the school for motormen and conductors to thoroly train them before they are sent on the road. Instructions are given in elementary electricity and electrical traction, the manipulation and working of a street car, the names and uses of the most important parts of the equipment, the methods employed when a wire falls to the ground, the use of jacks for raising cars, etc.

Traffic Routes of the World

Transportation in Arabia

By CONSUL CHARLES K. MOSER, Aden

Yemen, the best known and most fertile of its Provinces, occupies the southwestern corner of Arabia. On the north is the Province of Asir, on the south the Gulf of Aden, and on the west the Red Sea. East of it stretches the vast Arabian desert to Oman on the Persian Gulf. Roughly, Yemen is 500 miles long by 200 miles wide; its area is about 100,000 square miles, and its population is estimated at 3,500,000. The independent southern Arab tribes living within a radius of 100 miles of Aden are under British protection. The rest of Yemen is subject to Turkey and under Turkish military government.

CARAVAN ROUTES

There are no railroads or wagon roads in Yemen. Everything is transported on the backs of men, mules, asses, or camels. The caravan routes are usually along the dry water-courses in the plains or narrow trails, exceedingly steep and rough, over the mountains. For military purposes the Turks have cut a broad roadway from Hajilah, where the mountains begin, all the way to Sanaa, but it is so indescribably rough, steep, and tortuous that they were forced to take their gun carriages apart in order to transport their artillery at all. For all vehicles this roadway is impassable.

Besides this caravan route the other most important ones traversing Yemen are: (1) From Sanaa to Yemim, Katabbe, Ibb, Taiz, and thence to Aden; (2) from Sanaa to Marib; (3) from Sanaa northward thru Beit-el-Ahmed and Sada into Asir; (4) from Sada eastward 90 miles to Abu Areesh, thence south 100 miles to Loheia and still south 60 miles to Hodeida; (5) from Taiz 60 miles eastward to Mokha, thence north thru Suk, Zabed, and Beit-el-Fakih to Hodeida.

An idea of the time and cost in making all these routes may be gathered from that for the journey between Hodeida and Sanaa. The distance is about 160 miles, and a camel carrying from 350 to 390 pounds makes it in ten or eleven days. The regular charge for a camel for the journey is 8 reals, or approximately \$3.56. A mule carrying 250 pounds takes five to six days for the trip and the charge is 14 reals, or about \$6.21. A donkey carrying 150 pounds takes from five and one-half to seven days and costs about \$3.12. The return trip usually takes one day less and, except for camels, costs about 2 reals, or 89 cents, less per beast. Europeans, however, are not allowed to travel in Yemen without an escort of Turkish soldiers, and while no charge is made for their services, it is expected that each man of the escort will receive a gratuity of 1 real per day. The size of the escort ranges from three infantrymen, ordinarily provided, to a full infantry company and a squadron of cavalry when the visitor is of official rank.

PROPOSED HODEIDA-SANAA RAILROAD

In the autumn of 1909 the Turkish Government sent a party of 14 French engineers into the Yemen to find and survey a practicable route for a railroad between

Hodeida and Sanaa. The total length will therefore be about 150 miles.

Such a railroad would pass thru the heart of Beni Mohtar, the district which produces the finest coffee grown in Arabia, thru Rema and Beled el Kabirya, the principal districts for goat and sheep skins. The whole Yemen confidently expects to see this road completed within the next three years, and the Arabs appear to favor it.

One of the Turkish civil governors is also authority for the statement that if the road from Hodeida to Sanaa is completed it will be a question of only a few years until another railroad will be built from Sanaa southward thru the even more productive country lying between Sanaa and Taiz and continued on to Mocha, thus again opening that port to commerce.

PRODUCTION OF MOCHA COFFEE

All the Mocha coffee grown in the world comes from Yemen, and is so called because the entire crop was formerly shipped from Mocha.

The trade is now wholly divided between Hodeida and Aden, the bulk of it going from the latter port. Coffee can be grown successfully, probably, in any of the mountainous parts of the Yemen, but its cultivation is, in fact, confined to a few widely scattered districts, and the acreage is relatively small. This is due to the fact that the Yemen Arab never uses coffee himself, contrary to general opinion and the reports of some travelers, but raises it almost wholly for export. He uses kishar, a beverage he brews from the dried hulls, in large quantities; but it is certain that he never would devote much land or labor to the cultivation of the berry for its hulls, because there would be little profit in it. In raising coffee for export the Arab realizes a good profit in money when his trees yield their crop and it is sold. But he must wait four years after planting, during which the cost of labor is heavy on him, before his trees begin to yield; and the main desideratum with him is not money, but food. In a land where the barter of commodities is difficult, thru lack of means of communication, money may mean clothing and comforts, but the one necessity is food, and he may not always be where he can buy food with his money. In consequence the Yemen Arab devotes little of his land to coffee and very much excellent coffee land to dhurra, a plant resembling Indian corn in appearance, but producing a grain like millet. He argues that however superior the money-getting qualities of land planted to coffee, he gets sixteen crops of dhurra while waiting for one of coffee, and is sure that his family is safe from starvation.

Several other important causes have contributed to restrict the increase in coffee cultivation. Bad condition of the trade routes, the dangers due to political disturbances, lack of irrigation systems, inadequate tools, overworked land, and the exorbitant dues levied in transit may all be mentioned as having assisted in keeping the production of Yemen coffee, which finds such a ready market in Europe and America that the supply is never in sight of the demand, to its low mark.

The question of establishing an automobile mail service between Bagdad and Aleppo is again being considered by the Government. A "pathfinder" automobile, in charge of a Turkish official, lately made the desert journey from Aleppo to Bagdad, and an appropriation has been made for road improvement; six French motor cars, it is stated, will be used in the service. A run of some 300 miles must be made on one stretch, thru a waterless and uninhabited region. The mails are now carried across this district on camels, which make the trip in nine days.

A New Mexican Railway

Contracts have been awarded by the Arizona, Mexico and Gulf of California Railroad for the construction of the line from Silver Bell and Sasco, Ariz., to Port Lobos, Mexico. This 200-mile railroad will connect at Tucson, Ariz., with the Southern Pacific's Mexico Company. The road will also serve as an outlet for the ores of various mines, traversing, as it does, one of Mexico's richest copper districts. The contract also calls for a reinforced concrete pier at Port Lobos, at which the deepest seagoing vessels may dock, and for \$7,000,000 worth of improvements.

Pacific Shipping Line Changes

With the withdrawal of the Kosmos Line from the Pacific coast trade between Salina Cruz and South and Central American ports, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line will be left alone in the trade. In view of this fact, that line will increase its capacity to five steamers of large tonnage beginning October 6th. It is probable that the sixth vessel will be added to the service before the end of the year.

The Kiyo Maru, 17,000 tons, will arrive at Salina Cruz October 6th, the first steamer on the new schedule. She will be followed at intervals of twenty-five days by the Manshu Maru, 8,200 tons; Hong Kong Maru, 11,000 tons; America Maru, 11,000 tons, and Buyo Maru, 11,000 tons.

About four months will be occupied in the round trip over the route from Hongkong, China, to Kobe and Yokohama, Japan; Honolulu, Hawaii; Manzanillo, and Salina Cruz, Mexico; Callao, Peru; and Iquique and Valparaiso, Chile.

The service will reduce the time between South American ports and London from four months to two months, and the time between Salina Cruz, Mexico, and Callao, Peru, will be cut down from thirty to eight days.



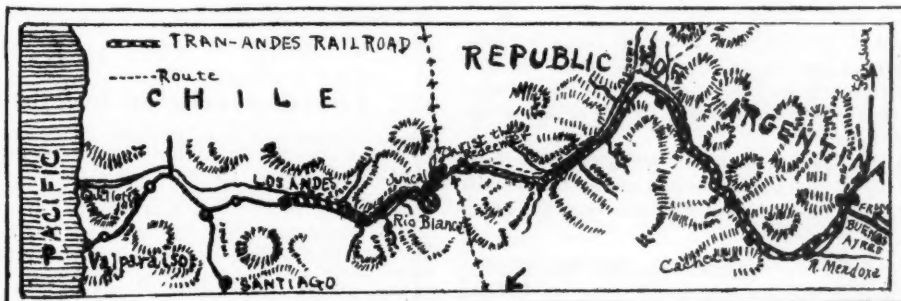
Christ the Redeemer. Marking the Border of Chile and Argentina

This new service will be inaugurated to handle the increased business which will result when the Kosmos Line abandons the port of Salina Cruz. It will handle the traffic from the Orient to Mexico and South America, which will result from the recent traffic agreement entered into by the Western Pacific Railway Company and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line. The cargo from San Francisco to Mexico and South America will be handled by way of Honolulu on the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line steamers which ply between San Francisco and the Orient. This cargo will be transferred at Honolulu to steamers in the southern trade.

New Line Between Mexico and Argentina

Consul George B. McGoogan, of Progreso, reports that a line of British steamers has been established between the Mexican ports of Progreso, Veracruz, and Tampico, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. The first steamer arrived in Progreso August 12, 1910. The cargo consisted of alfalfa, oats, and corn.

[Continued on page 172]



The latest international railway: the Trans-Andes, from Los Andes (Chile) to Mendoza (Argentina)

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G. P. PILLING & SON CO.**Philadelphia, Pa.****Traffic Routes of the World** (*Continued from page 170*)**Quebec as a Railway Center**

The city of Quebec has not been favored in the past as a railway terminus, and in consequence has not made such commercial and industrial progress as its exceptional position on a great navigable river and with a deep, spacious port should command. Of late, however, public interest has been aroused in the matter of better railway connections and terminal facilities.

During 1909 there was considerable railroad construction in this district and Province. Contracts were entered into between the Government and the following railway companies:

The Canada and Gulf Terminal Railway Company, for the construction of a railway from Ste. Flavie on the Intercolonial to Matane, a length of 35.25 miles.

The Quebec Central Railway Company, from St. George, Beauce, to St. Justine, a distance of 30 miles.

The Ha Ha Bay Railway Company, from Jonquières to Ha Ha Bay, a distance of 19.30 miles.

The Quebec, Montreal, and Southern Railway, from Yamaska to Levis, a length of 102 miles, and for a branch from Becancourt to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 3.37 miles.

The Canadian Northern Company completed its line from Garneau Junction to a point on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway near Quebec, a distance of about 76 miles, and an extension of its line from St. Sauveur to St. Jerome, a distance of 15.20 miles.

The Northern Colonization Railway Company completed 10 miles of its line from Nominingue to L'Original Rapids.

The Quebec, Atlantic & Western Railway Company actively pushed the construction of its line from Port Daniel to Gaspé Basin, expecting to complete its work between these points, a distance of 82 miles, in the autumn of 1910.

Finally, the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway Company has built and opened to traffic the 50-mile portion of the line between Yamaska and St. Philomène.

LINES BUILT AND IN OPERATION—ELECTRIC LINES

There were in operation in the Province of Quebec, on June 30, 1909, the following railways: The Intercolonial Railway, which is owned and operated by the Government of the Dominion, with a mileage of

328.75; the Quebec Central Railway, with 221.51 miles; the International (now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway), 81.25 miles; Grand Trunk Railway, 450.74 miles; Southeastern Railway System, 220.50 miles; Canada Atlantic (now under control of the Canadian Pacific Railway), 220.50 miles; Canada Atlantic, 53 miles; Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, 290.64 miles; Montreal & Lake Maskinonge Railway, 13 miles; Drummond County Railway (now part of the Intercolonial), 120.66 miles.

The electric railways in this Province on June 30, 1909, had a total length of 229.72 miles, while the total mileage of railways built or ready to be opened to traffic was 4,094.64. It is interesting to note that previous to the date of confederation—July 1, 1867—there were only 575.27 miles of railways in this Province, 3,519.37 miles having been added since.

Great international importance is ascribed to the so-called Danube-Adriatic Railway, which is now being built. Consul Robert S. S. Bergh, of Belgrade, writes that the line will, in connection with the Roumanian railways, with which it is to be connected by a bridge across the Danube below the "Iron Gates," and the Russian railway system, form a direct connection between Russia and the Adriatic Sea. The Servian portion will commence on the Danube, near the Servian town of Negotin, and continue via Zayetchar, Knyazevaz, Nish, Prokuplye, and Kurshumlia to the Turkish frontier; from there it will go over Turkish territory (Albania) to the Adriatic coast, finishing near St. Giovanni di Medua.

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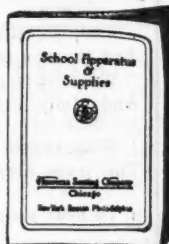
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To Santa Claus

I sometimes fear that you forget,

Tho this is no complaint;

I know you've always been the most

Benevolent old saint.

Perhaps it takes the whole long night

To bring the packs of toys

And fill the stockings that belong

To rich folks' girls and boys,

And I have very often thought

Maybe you do not know

About the poor folks in our street,

You always hurry so.

In one house only (Number Eight,

And two flights up) there's ten,

From me, Sarann, just nine years old,

Down to dear Baby Ben.

And then at Mike's, across the way,

There's 'most as many more,

And twelve—just think, dear Santa Claus!—

At Patsy Flynn's, next door.

And all are wanting dolls and drums,

And Christmas dinners, too;

And tho you mostly pass us by,

We still believe in you.

And Molly Flynn (her back is bent

With luggin' babies) tells

The 'leven Flynnses that they're sure

To hear your Christmas bells.

So come, dear Santa Claus—I hope

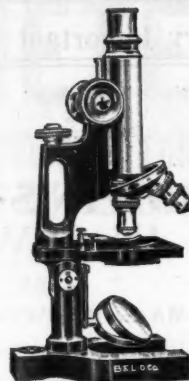
This hint is not too late!

You'll find ten stockings gaping wide

For you at Number Eight.

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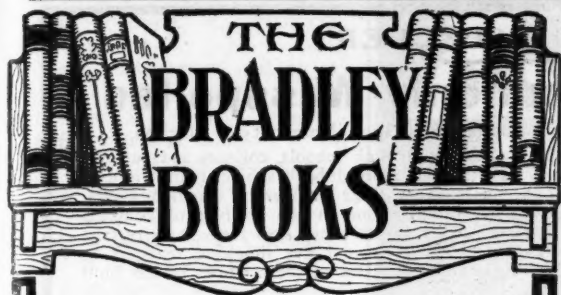
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insular and foreign department and manager of the business as a whole. His record with the company is one of which he may be justly proud, and one which was recognized by the company as indicated in the various records of the meetings of its board of directors. In the course of his work he has covered personally at various times the entire country, from the East to the Pacific Coast. He made two visits to the Philippines and established the business of the house on a splendid basis there.

Elmer E. Silver has also resigned from the board of directors, after serving continuously as a member from the date when the company was incorporated, May 2, 1892. Mr. Silver was made treasurer of the corporation, which position he held until October 1, 1904, when he resigned to enter the life insurance business. Mr. Silver is general manager for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices at 79 Milk Street, Boston.

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A Sad Mistake

"My stocking is dreadfully small;
'Twill hold next to nothing at all

When Santa Claus brings
His toys and things—
A top, and a knife, and a ball.
"I'll hang one of grandpa's in line,

And Santa will think it is mine,
And in they will go,
From the top to the toe,
His presents so jolly and fine.

"What a capital joke it will be!
Oh, dear, if I only could see
How he'll open his eyes,
And stare with surprise—
Then hurry and fill it for me!"

At night, on a keen, frosty breeze,
When moonlight was gilding the trees,

Santa came in a hush,
With a rattle and rush,
And Teddy's big stocking he sees.

"Well! well!" said the merry old chap,

"I'll give him, I think, a fur cap.
I'd like, if I can,
To suit the old man,
While he is enjoying his nap."

Next morning, with laughter and shout,

The children came tripping about,

All dancing with glee,
Their stockings to see,
With Santa Claus' gifts peeping out.

"That monster big stocking's for me,"

Cried Tom with a chuckle of glee,

"It's cram full of toys,
Do look at it, boys!"

Just wait till I show you—now see!"

Then Teddy lay back with a moan

And cried with a sob and a groan,

"O how could he make
Such an awful mistake?

I wish I had hung up my own."
—SIDNEY DAYRE.

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May Christmas prove a happy time,

And usher in a bright New Year.

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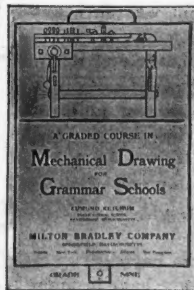
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Christmas Quotations

Sing, angel host!

Sing of the stars that God has
placed

Above the manger in the East.
Sing of the glories of the
night,

The Virgin's sweet humility,
The Babe with kingly robes
bedight,—

Sing to all men where'er they be
This Christmas morn,
For Christ is born,
That saveth them and saveth
me!

Chill December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire and Christmas
treat.

The dear notes ring and will not
cease:

"Peace and good-will, good-will
and peace."

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

The wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry
still.

—SCOTT.

Within the hall are song and
laughter,

The cheeks of Christmas grow
red and jolly,

And sprouting is every corbel
and rafter

With lightsome green of ivy
and holly.

Thru the deep gulf of the chim-
ney wide

Wallows the Yule log's roaring
tide.

—LOWELL.

A Christmas Thought

Recitation

The Baby in the manger
Lay on His mother's arm;
The winter night was dark and
cold;

She kept Him safe and warm.

Oh, happy, happy Mary,
To tend the Lord of Light!
To care for Him and comfort
Him

Thruout the day and night!

We wish we might have seen
Him,

A Baby on the hay;

We wish we might have brought
Him

A gift of love some day.

We cannot reach back thru the
years,

But we our gifts may make

By making others happy
For the dear Christ Jesus's

sake. —Selected.

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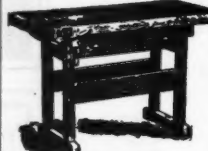
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Death of Mr. Smith

Mr. Lyman C. Smith, manufacturer of typewriters, died on November 5, at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Smith was born at Torrington, Conn., in 1850. He organized the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company in 1890. In 1903 he and his brothers organized the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Co., of which he became president.

Mr. Smith was vice-president of the board of trustees of Syracuse University. In 1900 he gave to that institution the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science. He was a Chevalier Legion d'Honneur of France, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar.

Southern Education Association

The twenty-first annual session of the Southern Educational Association will be held at Chattanooga, December 27 to 29.

The officers are arranging for one of the best and most attractive programs in the history of the Association, both for the general sessions which are held during the forenoons and at night, and for the departmental meetings, which are held in the afternoons. General Southern and National educational problems will be discussed in the general sessions, and technical subjects mainly in the departmental sessions.

Among the subjects of discussion may be mentioned the following: education for civic life; American conceptions of educational efficiency; preparation for life in the public schools; public health and public schools; present movement for moral education; education for the development of Southern rural life; development of industrial education in the South; the work of the Hook-worm Commission in the South; agricultural education in public schools and colleges; the movement for the improvement of school houses and grounds; the educational work of the women's clubs in the South; education of girls for home life; university extension work by State universities; the function of the agricultural college; problems of college administration; development of rural high schools; vocational training in secondary schools; the agricultural high school; the work of the corn clubs in the South; development of trade high schools in Europe and America; training of teachers for rural schools; supervision of rural schools; school consolidation and taxation; school board organizations of different cities; the wider use of public schoolhouses; medical inspection in public schools; the education of abnormal children.



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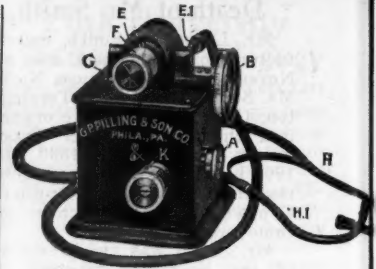
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December Meetings

✓ Dec. 26-30.—Arizona Teachers' Association and Joint Territorial Teachers' Institute at Douglas.

✓ Dec. 21-23.—Indiana State Teachers' Association at Indianapolis.

✓ Dec. 27-28-29.—New Mexico Teachers' Association at East Las Vegas. Hon. J. E. Clark, president, Santa Fe.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—New Jersey Teachers' Association at Atlantic City. J. J. Savitz, president, Westfield.

✓ Dec. 27-28-29.—Illinois State Teachers' Association at Chicago. Ella Flagg Young, president; Caroline Grote, secretary, Macomb.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis, Minn. A. Ross Hill, vice-president, Columbia, Mo.; C. R. Mann, secretary, University of Chicago, Chicago.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Washington Education Association, at the University of Washington, Seattle. O. C. Whitney, secretary, Tacoma.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Arkansas State Teachers' Association at Little Rock. A. L. Hutchins, corresponding secretary, Augusta, Ark.

✓ Dec. 27-30.—Florida Education Association at Pensacola.

✓ Dec. 27-31.—American Historical Association at Indianapolis.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Southern Education Association at Chattanooga, Tenn. D. B. Johnson, president, Rock Hill, S. C.

✓ Dec. 28-29.—Ohio School Improvement Federation at Columbus. W. N. Beetham, secretary, Bucyrus.

✓ Dec. 3.—Massachusetts Teachers' Association, Huntington Hall, Boston. Carlos B. Ellis, president, Springfield.

✓ Dec. 28-30.—Wyoming State Teachers' Association, Cheyenne. A. D. Cook, president, Cheyenne.

✓ Dec. 21-23.—Oregon State Association, Portland. E. T. Moores, president, Salem.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Texas State Teachers' Association, Abilene.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Pennsylvania State Association, Harrisburg. Cheesman Herrick, president.

✓ Dec. 27-29.—Montana State Association, Billings. H. H. Swan, president, Dillon.

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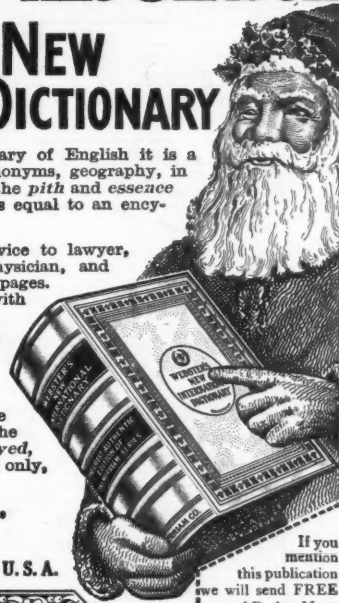
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Lento,

1. Ho - ly night! Peace - ful night! Through the dark beams a light;
 2. Si - lent night! Ho - li - est night! Dark - ness flies, all is light!
 3. Si - lent night! Ho - li - est night! Won - drous stars, lend your light!

mf

Yon - der, where they sweet vig - il keep, O'er the Child who, in si - lent sleep,
 Shep - herds hear the an - gels sing: "Hal - le - lu - jah! Hail the King!
 With the an - gels let us sing "Hal - le - lu - jah to - our King!

Rests in heav - en - ly peace,..... Rests in heav - en - ly peace.
 Je - sus the Sa - vior is here,..... Je - sus the Sa - vior is here!"
 Je - sus our Sa - vior is here,..... Je - sus our Sa - vior is here!"